

Dam
Europe
Italy

THE

ITALY MISSION

OF THE

Methodist **E**piscopal **C**hurch



ROMA
TIPOGRAFIA METODISTA
38, *Via Firenze*, 38
1898



THE
ITALY MISSION

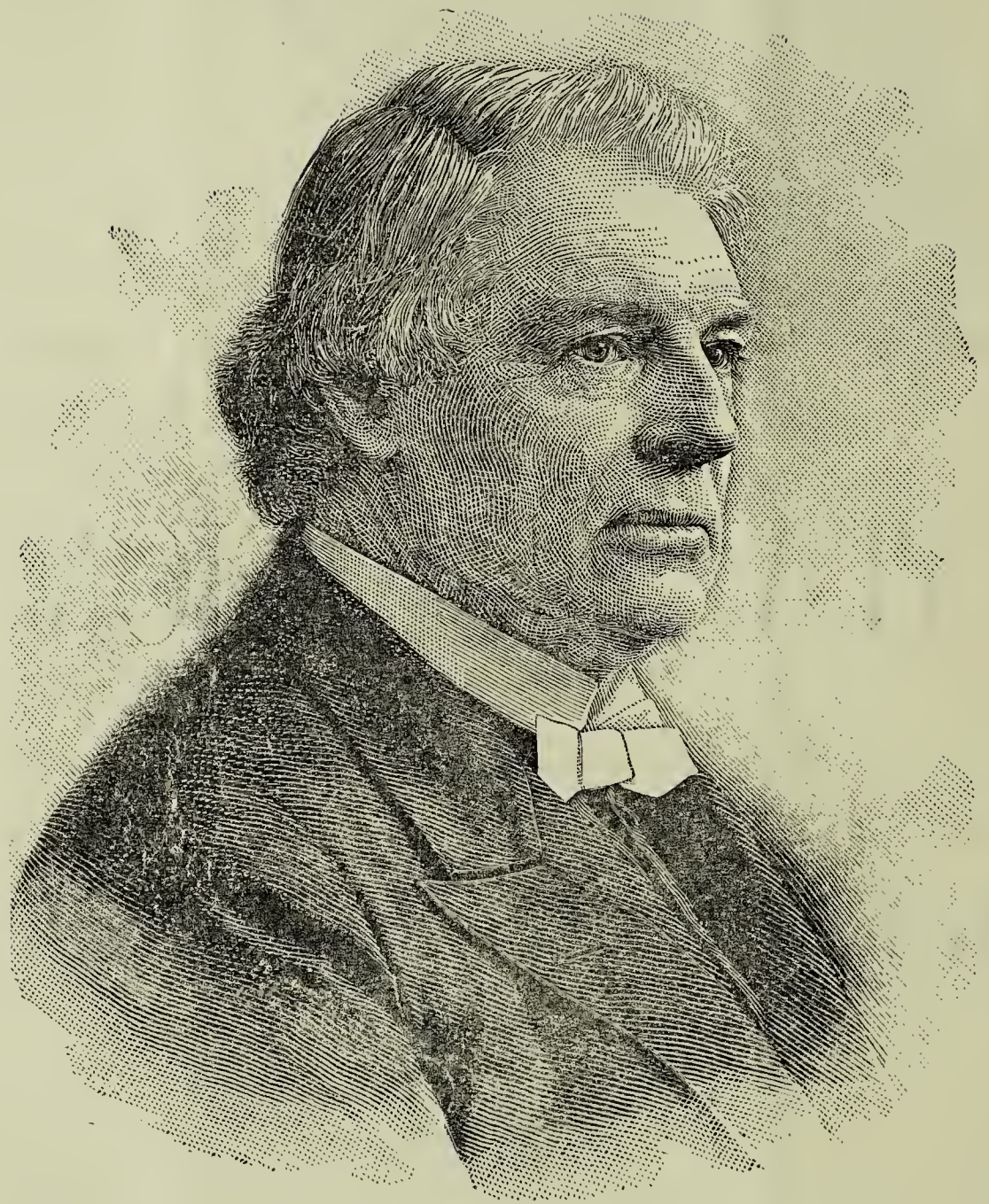
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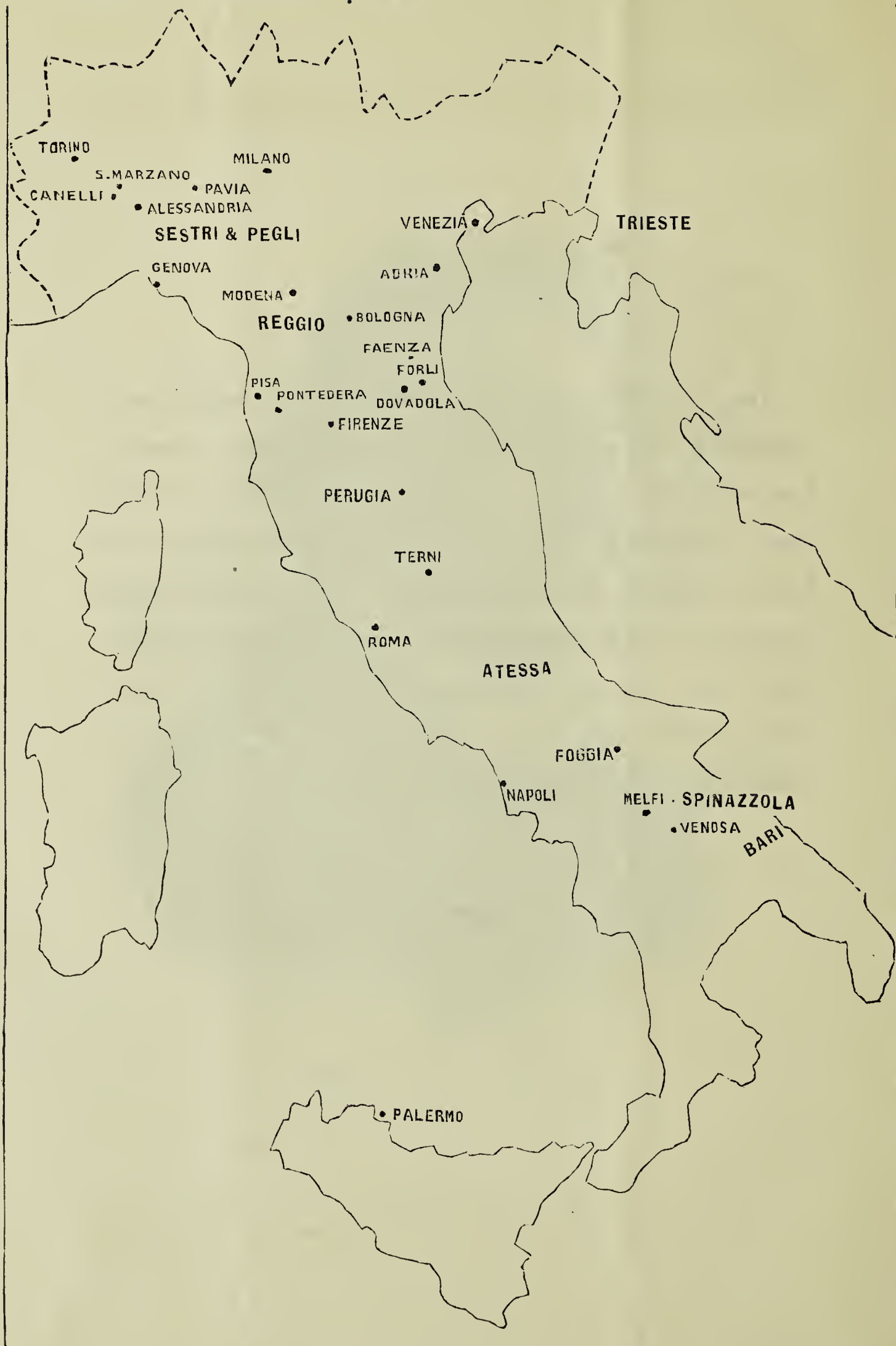
BISHOP J. M. WALDEN.

In preparing this little pamphlet we might have narrated many an interesting incident in connection with the work in each place, but this would have required a book of considerable size, hence we have omitted all such incidents and have simply sought by aid of the map, pictures, statistical table, and brief notes to indicate to our friends where our stations are, what we have in each place, and what are our hopes and our needs.

William Burt



. GINEVRA . LAUSANNE . BERNE





The Italy Mission.



As early as 1832 Rev. Charles Elliot D. D. began to advocate the establishment on the part of our Church of a Mission to Italy; and again in 1850, before the public and with official personages in the Church, he became specially urgent for the project. Bishop Gilbert Haven had for some years, with others, joined heartily in the advocacy of this movement, and, as Chairman of a committee from the Board of Managers to consider this subject, he reported in favor of such a Mission in February 1870, and in September a resolution was passed by the Board adopting the project, in accordance with the suggestion originally made by the General Committee in November 1869."

In March 1871 Rev. Leroy M. Vernon D. D. was appointed by Bishop Ames, Superintendent of our Italy Mission with temporary residence at Genoa. After a survey of the field and some discussion on the question in December 1872 the headquarters of the Mission was fixed at Bologna. It was, with great difficulty and after four months of delay that a suitable hall could be obtained. Services were formally inaugurated July 22 1873. The Mission was duly organized into an Annual Conference in 1881, Bishop Merrill presiding.

In the spring of 1886 Bishop Foss transferred the Rev. William Burt from the New York East Conference to the Italy Conference.

Great and perplexing have been the many difficulties in connection with this work, chiefly from the fact that Italy has been for all the centuries the heart of Romanism. Here the Pope lives and reigns.

The circumstances at the beginning of the Mission were peculiarly flattering, and many thought that the general revolution among the people was not only political but also

religious. Hence nearly all the evangelical missions were drawn into the popular current without very strictly defining their lines of work or plans of operation. When however the first excitement was over and the reaction set in, the work as a religious reformation was found to be much less than it was at first supposed. If we had been content (especially the Church at home) with more meagre apparent results and had from the very beginning laid the foundations solidly on the principles and usages of our Church I have no doubt but that to day the actual results would have been much larger.

When however we take into consideration all the circumstances we are surprised to find the results as large as they are. We are in Italy as an organized Church, called by the Providence of God to do our part in the redemption of this wonderful people, to lead them back to the faith of the Fathers and to the only fountain of life.

There is no Church so well adapted by its doctrines, spirit, usages and organization to lead in this great work as the Methodist Episcopal Church. God has called us to a great and responsible duty. Will we be equal to the occasion? We are now known, our purpose and work are well defined and wherever we have had a fair trial we have had success. It is now simply a question of suitable buildings and appliances. A few generous gifts just now such as our institutions at home receive, would assure the permanent success of our cause. Who will respond?

At present we have 30 organized churches or stations and 10 other places regularly visited by our preachers. The property of the mission is valued net at about 235,000 dollars. There are 27 ministers, members of the Conference, of whom 1 is supernumerary, 2 superannuated and 2 are Americans. There are also 9 Local Preachers employed in the work, and 9 others who voluntarily give their help. The members and probationers as reported at the last Conference are 1995. There were reported also at the same Conference 540 conversions during the year. The Sunday School Scholars are 1063 and Teachers 86. Day school scholars 680. There are at present 22 young men students in our Theological School; 40 boys in our Boy's College at Rome 50 Girls in the W. F. M. Home and 25 Pupils in the Young Ladies School also about 60 children enrolled in the Isabella Clark Day

Nurserey. There are 35 Boys in our Industrial School at Venice. Twelve branches of the Epworth League have been organized and the work is meeting with success.

From our Publishing House at Rome we have sent forth during the year 90,000 copies of our weekly paper *l'Evangelista* making in all about 800,500 pages, also 12,000 of our monthly Sunday School paper *l'Aurora* making 192,000 pages. We also publish the Sunday School Quarterly for Teachers used by all the Denominations in Italy. We have published this year also a new Hymnal of 600 pages with 632 hymns in two editions, one without music 4000 copies, and one with music 2000 copies. This publication will mark an epoch in our Mission since it introduces into our work hearty Methodist singing. Besides this we have published and are publishing thousands upon thousands of tracts and small pamphlets. What a power our Publishing House would become if it could be enlarged to meet the actual demands. We urgently need about 2000 dollars for a new press, a little gas engine and some more type.

The progress of the work as seen from year to year seems very little, but if we look back over a space of twelve years when the writer came to the Italy Mission we see that verily God has been with us and that much has been accomplished.

Twelve years ago there were 883 members and 161 probationers; 392 Sunday School scholars. The net value of the property amounted to about 52,000 Dollars. The sum total of local receipts for the year including all money not received from the Missionary Society was 4829 lire 950 Dollars.

Today there are 1482 members and 513 probationers; 1063 Scholars and 86 Teachers in the Sunday Schools. There are also now 680 Scholars in our day schools. The net value of our property is about 235,000 dollars. The sum total of all local receipts for last year, was 76,803,45 lire or about 15,000 dollars.

Certainly this is an evidence of progress for which we have reason to be thankful.

In our last Annual Report we gave a brief summary of what we believe to be the results of the influence which our Church has exerted on the general work of evangelization in Italy.

Twelve years ago no one could speak of our influence for then we were influenced instead of exerting an influence. But now we can truthfully speak of our influence which is being exerted in the following particulars.

1. We have introduced the element of joy into christian worship. There is more fervor and enthusiasm in the singing. The sermons have lost a few tons of their dullness and they are now more interesting and effective by means of illustrations and direct appeals to the heart.

2. We have literally introduced the custom of giving. How the others criticized us at first, but now they imitate our methods in teaching the people to give.

3. We have exercised a most salutary influence in reference to the activity of the laity in all the churches.

4. Our influence is being felt most in our seasons of revival, which we pray God to bless to the good of all the churches.

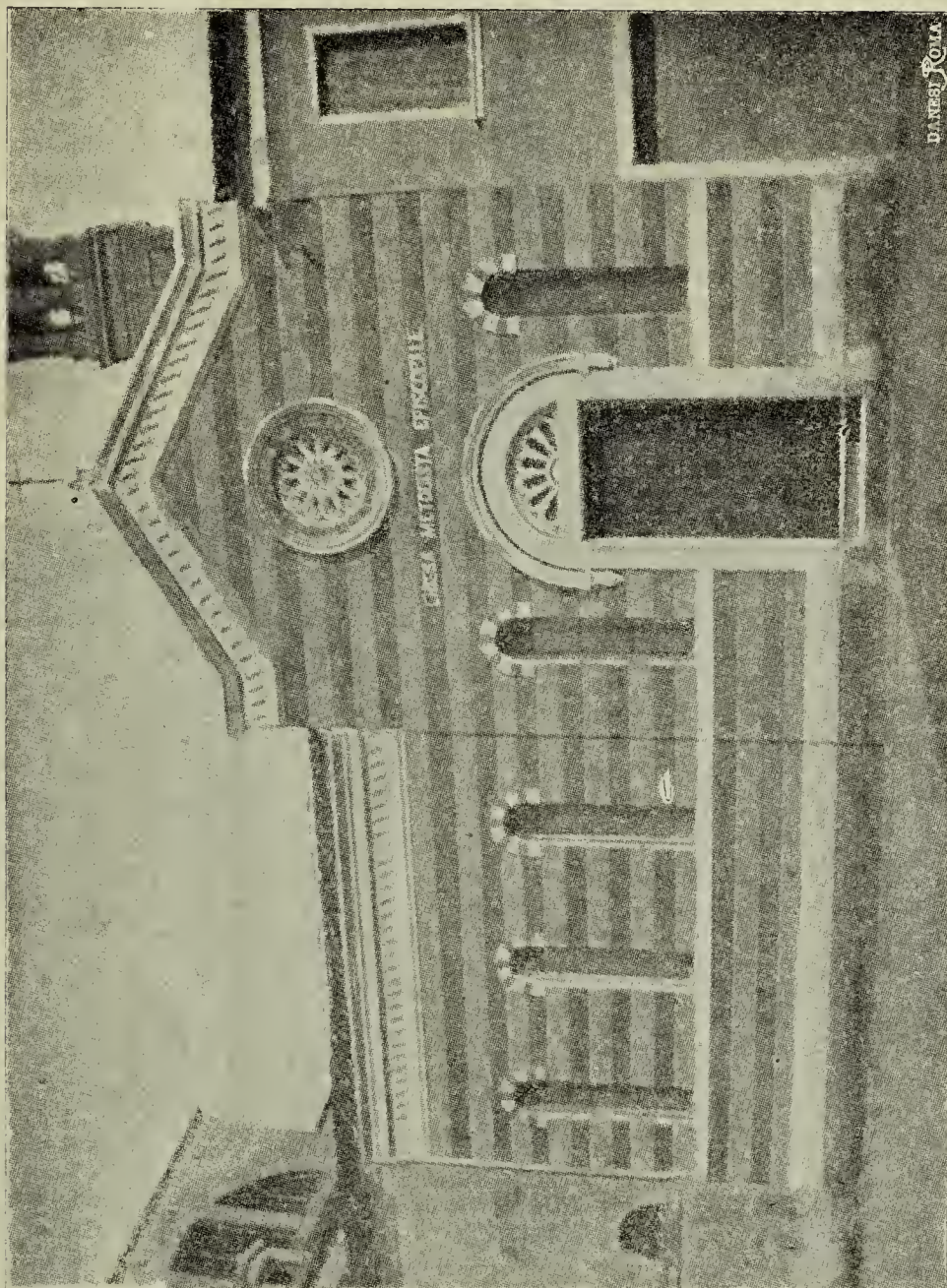
Alessandria and Calosso. Alessandria is city of about 40,000 inhabitants in Northern Italy on the direct line from Turin to Genoa. It is a strong military center and one of the most important rail-road stations in the country. Work was begun here years ago and then abandoned. About three years ago we were invited to return and since then we have had remarkable success in spite of most bitter opposition and persecution on the part of the clericals. We have here a large Hall centrally located, Calosso is a village visited from Alessandria. Members and Probationers 69.

Atessa is a town of considerable importance in the mountains not far from the rail road running between Rome and Solmona. The work here was begun only two years ago and we now have 38 members and 70 probationers. The people here have many friends who have emigrated to America. Hence our work has been greatly helped and encouraged by letters received from across the Atlantic.

The following brief notes with the aid of the pictures and the little map will enable our friends to locate our stations.

Adria, is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is near the mouth of the river Po on the rail road between Chioggia and Rovigo. At Rovigo the branch line connects with the main line between Venice and Bologna. It was once a port on the Adriatic but is now 17 miles inland. Here a neat little church was dedicated last October. We have also here a parsonage and rooms

for School purposes. There are 21 members and probationers and the meetings are well attended.



Methodist Episcopal Church, Adria.

Bari is in Southern Italy, a sea port of considerable importance, indeed the most important in the South except Naples. Its ancient name was Barium and is spoken of by Livy and Horace because of its excellent fish. It has about 70,000 inhabitants. We have been at work here only about five years. Our Hall is centrally located on the principle street of the city. It is always full. Members and probationers 50.

Bologna, has about 130,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most ancient, important and interesting cities of Italy, situated in a



Methodist Episcopal Church, Bologna.

fertile plain at the base of the Apennines. Its narrow streets, numerous arcades, old palaces, churches and leaning towers, together give the city a quaint appearance. Its University has a world wide reputation and has played an interesting part in the history of ancient and modern Italy. Here we have a very neat church and property worth about 14,000 dollars; and about 86 members and probationers. This was the cradle of our work, for all Italy. The Wesleyans, Baptist and Free Church also have stations in Bologna. It is now the head of a District and home of the Presiding Elder, 3 Via del Carbone.

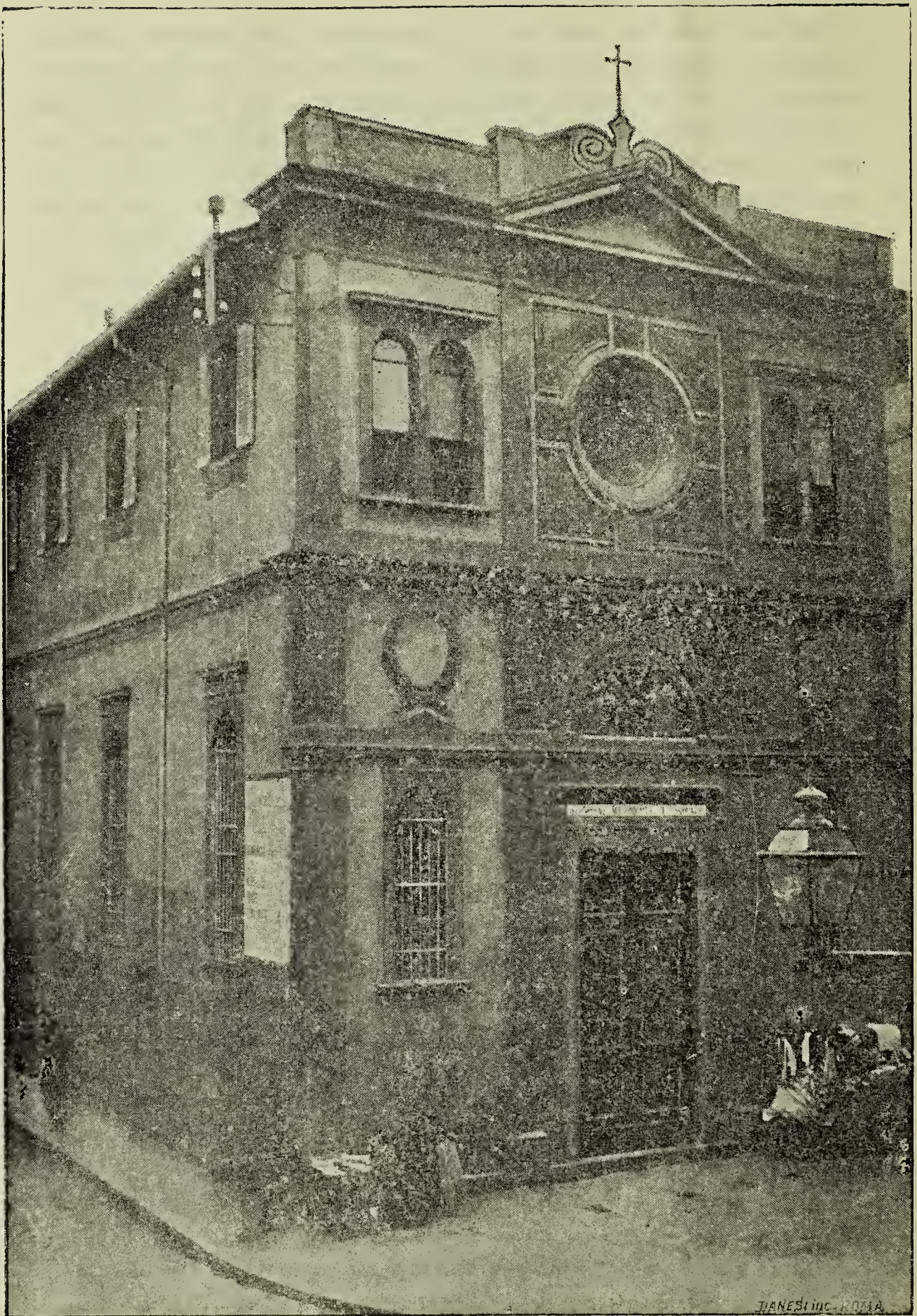
Dovadola. is a small town in the Province of Florence though near to Forlì. It is not on the line of the R. R. There is however a daily post to the place from Florence and Forlì. We have here about 20 members. The property we rent is very good and could be very easily adapted to our use for Church, schools and residence of minister, if some kind friend would buy it for us. At this moment we could get it for 3,000 dollars perhaps less.

Florence. From the first, one of our most prosperous churches has been at Florence. Here we have about 87 members and a well located property valued at 9,000 dollars. At Florence also we have a very prosperous day school with more than 50 scholars. Here there are representatives of all the denominations, and yet how small a force for such a large and important city.

Foggia. Foggia is one of the most important R. R. Centres in Italy. In this respect it is for the South what Bologna is for North and Central Italy. It is the central point of the great Apulian plain, and counts about 40,500 inhabitants. Here we have 70 members and probationers and a popular evening school. If we could only have a good building at Foggia the town would be practically ours, for we are held in high esteem, and the population is well disposed towards us.

Forlì and Faenza. These are two towns in what is known as the *Romagna*. They belonged to the States of the Church. Within the walls of the city of Forlì there are about 10,000 people and in the whole commune 41,000.

Faenza has about 15,000 within the walls and 30,000 in the



Methodist Episcopal Church, Florence.

commune. In these two cities the work has presented special difficulties. In Faenza alone there are from six to seven hundred priests. Having been for so long directly under Papal rule, the blight of the system has been more terribly felt in the character of the people. In their rebellion against former tyranny they have gone over to the most extreme socialistic and anarchical ideas. Near these two cities there are others making in all about 200,000 souls. We alone are here to preach to them the Gospel of Jesus.

Genoa. Perhaps there is no city in Italy so intimately related to America as Genoa, because it is one of the principal sea-ports with which we have commercial relations and because of its historic interest. It is also one of the richest, most beautiful and most important of all the cities of Italy. For some reason we did not enter Genoa until late. We now have about 93 members and probationers and the Church is always crowded. We have a hired hall on a populous street. Will not some one give to Columbus' native city a building wherein shall be worshiped the God who has presided over the destinies of the land discovered by Columbus, and in which there shall be taught to the rising generation the principles of true liberty and of true Christian civilization. As a memorial of Columbus' great discovery let America send back to Genoa and hence to all Italy a tangible proof of what God has wrought in and through us.

Milan. The city of Milan is the commercial capital of the kingdom. It has all the appearance of a modern city full of enterprise. There is perhaps no city so free from the old customs and prejudices and therefore so well disposed for our work as Milan. For many years our Church at Milan met in a little out-of-the-way hall. It was not possible to do much in such a place. We now have a new Church, valued at 26,000 dollars Via degli Angioli corner of Corso Garibaldi. Since its dedication ten times as much has been accomplished at Milan as during all the preceding years. We have made a mistake in not building the church large enough. Here we have well attended class-meetings and prayer-meetings. An active Epworth League grandly supports the pastor and the work is spreading to various parts of the city.

A second Church has already been organized, with a sepa-



Methodist Episcopal Church, Milan.

rate pastor, in a Hall outside Porta Venezia 12 Corso Loreto, and a third preaching place is about to be opened. We need at Milan a place to accomodate at least 1500 people.

Pavia has about 30.000 inhabitants and is near Milan. We have here 27 members, and an interesting work among the children and among the soldiers.

Modena. Within the walls of the city of Modena there are about 31,000 inhabitants and in the commune 58.000. It is on the main line between Milan and Bologna about forty minutes by train from the latter city. Here we should have bought property at the beginning and planted the work on a solid basis. We are however still in a little hired hill. We have here one of the most interesting little groups of christians, 37 in number, and we are the only denomination at work in the city.

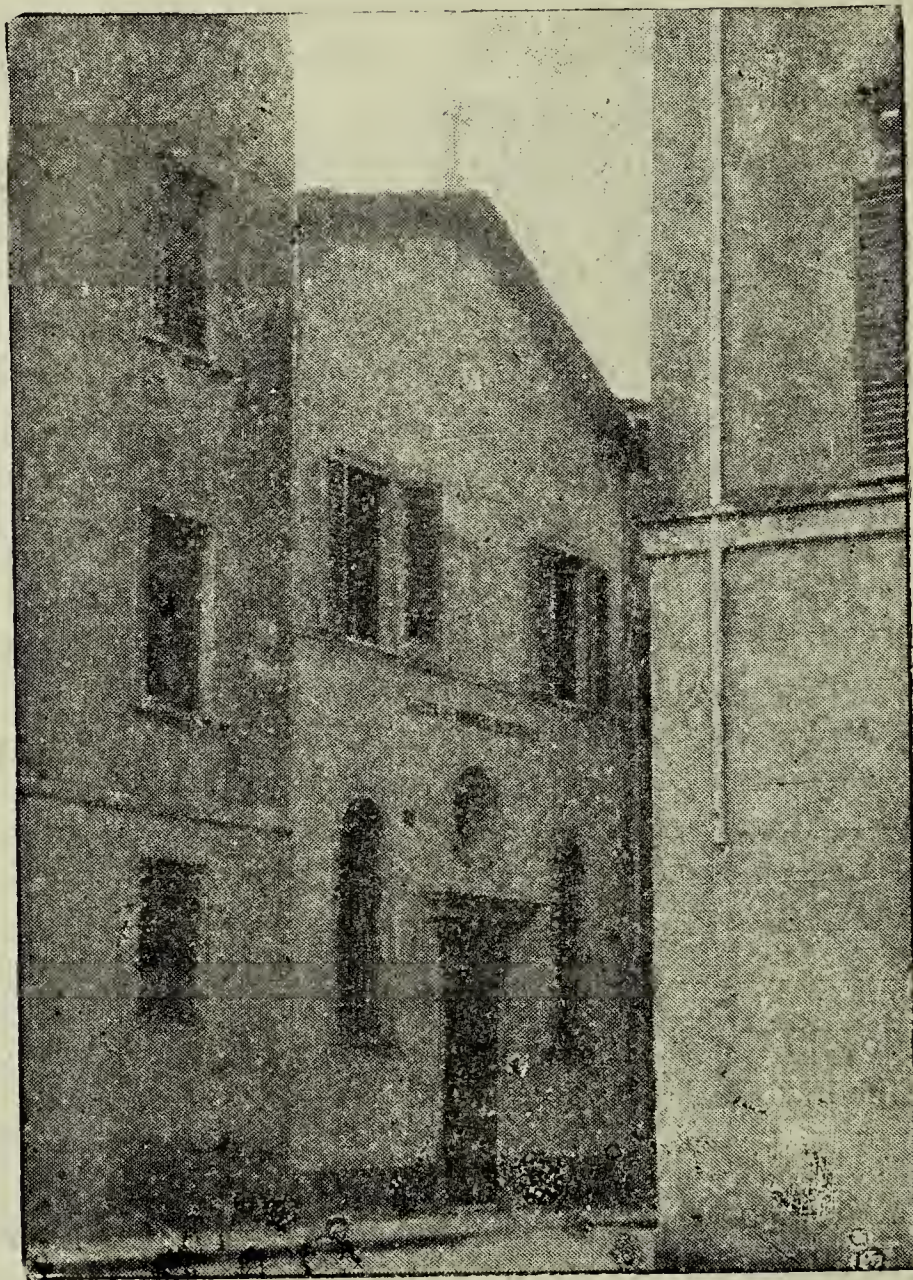
Naples is one of the most difficult fields in Italy. I believe however that we Methodists would succeed with the Neapolitans if we only had a suitable building. It is no use trying to evangelize a city of over 500.000 inhabitants with a little hall in a narrow street or up two flights of stairs. If we ever expect to do any thing at Naples we must have property.

Palermo is a magnificent city with about 250.000 inhabitants many of whom are well disposed to receive the truth. Here we have in all 54 members and probationers. This is our only station in Sicily. I wish we could also occupy Catania and Messina two large and important cities.

Pisa has a population of about 38.000, with 54.000 in the commune. We have here a church property valued at 2.000 dollars. Here we have a membership of 51, an interesting day school of 65 scholars, branch of the Epworth League and good congregations.

Perugia is the capital of the province of Umbria and has a population of 17.000 within the walls, and 53.000 in the commune. Our little church is the only Gospel light in this city set on a hill. Here we have Church property valued at 4.000 dollars. We have had here a long and obstinate struggle, and our membership is only 17, but we believe that good seed has been sown which must bear fruit to the glory of God.

Penttedera is on the R. R. between Pisa and Florence. Here we have a little chapel; the gift of Dr. J. F. Goucher. Membership 23.



Methodist Episcopal Church, Pisa.

Rome is Italy, What is done here is known and felt all through the kingdom. If we are weak here we are weak in all the nation. Bishop Charles H. Fowler understood this when on his official visit to Italy in 1889 he fixed the residence of the Superintendent at Rome for the purpose of laying the foundations of a Methodist University in the Eternal City.

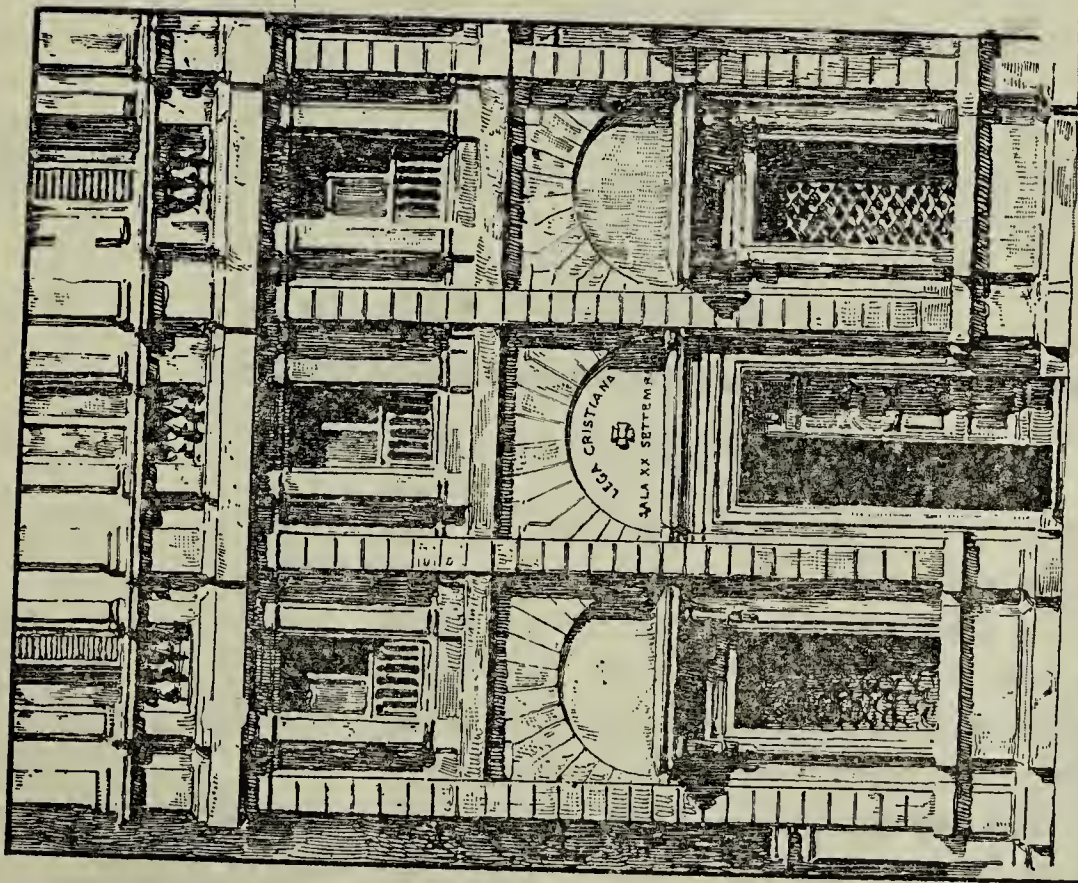
Hardly had we arrived in Rome, in the spring of 1890, before our eyes coveted the one vacant corner lot exactly suited

for the location of a building adapted to our needs, and that should worthily represent our Church in the city of Rome. After more than a year we succeeded in getting it. It is considered by all to be one of the most advantageous positions in the whole city. It is located on the corner of Via Venti Settembre and Via Firenze 93 ft. \times 155 ft. next to the War Department. Via Venti Settembre is one of the most important streets of the city, running along the ridge of the Quirinal hill. On this street are the principal Department buildings of the government and the Royal Palace. It was through this street that the Italians came when they entered Rome Sept. 20 1870.

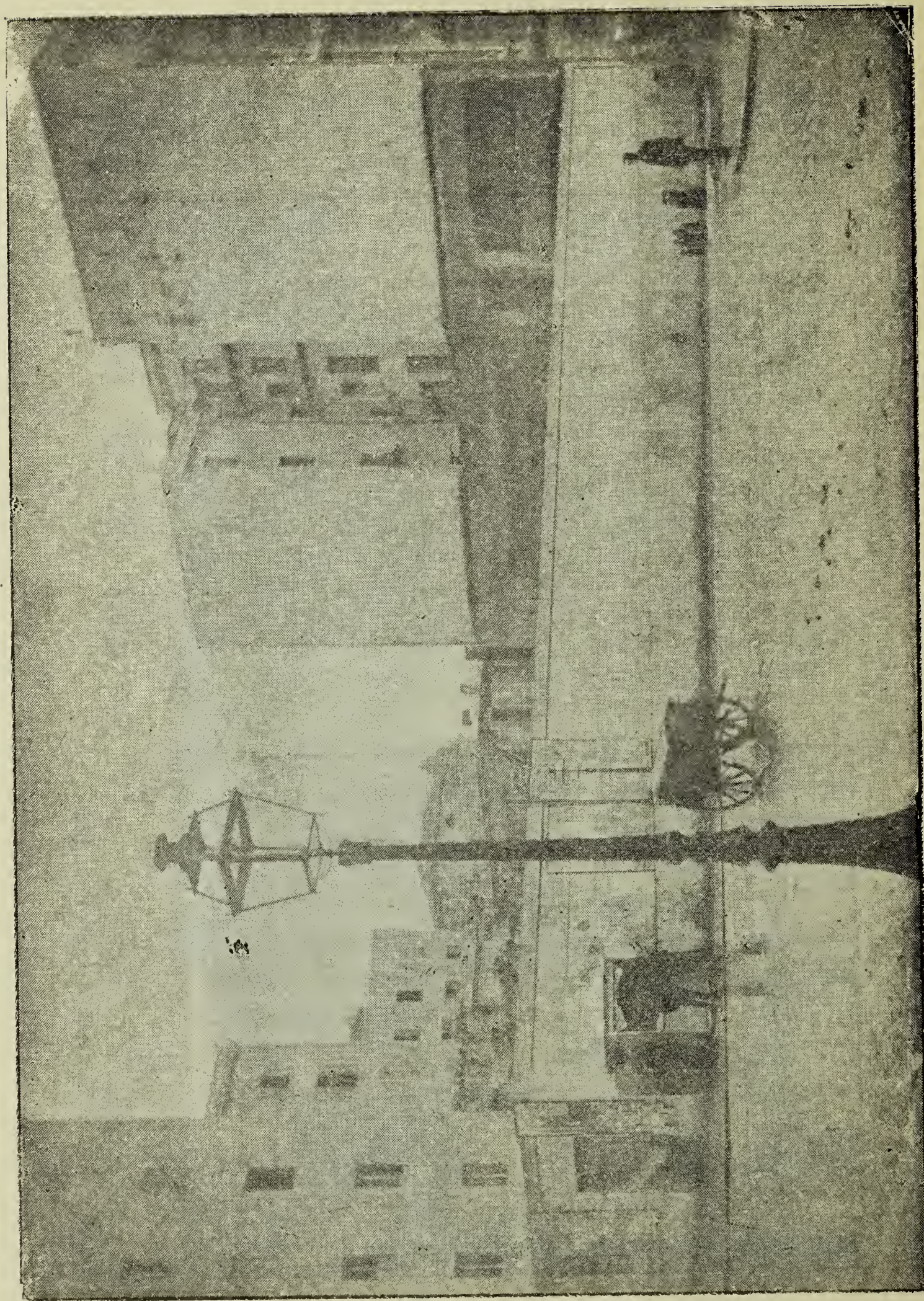
On this available lot we now have a magnificent building of which every Protestant is proud. In this building are located our Italian Church, American Church, Theological School, Boy's College, Publishing House, and Residences for all the workers. See pictures and descriptions of the different departments.

At Rome also are located the Schools of the W. F. M. S. The Girl's Home School 38 Via Garibaldi, the Young Ladies College Palazzo Moroni, Vicolo S. Nicola da Tolentino 1, and the Isabella Clark Crèche, Via Conte Verde 58.

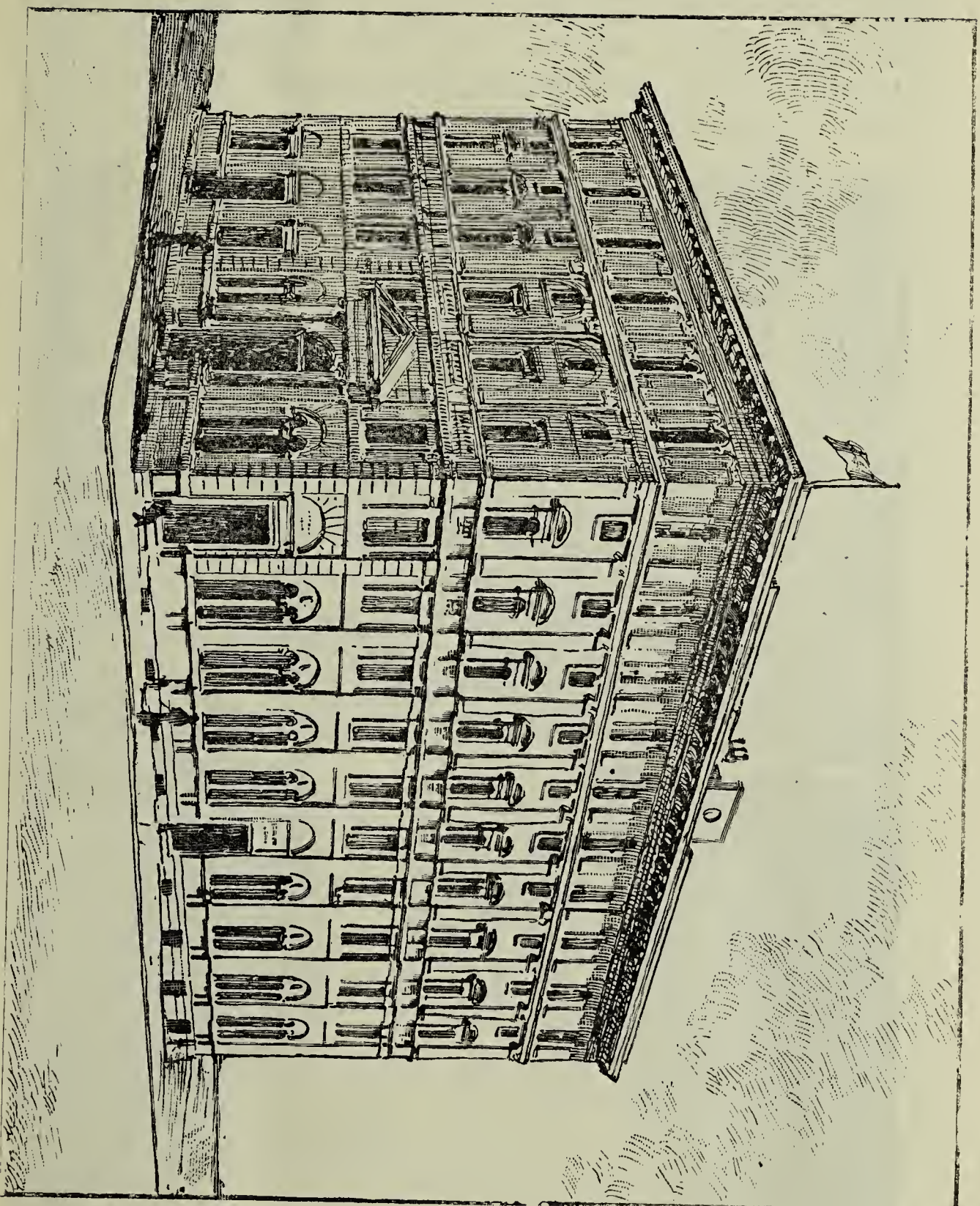
See pictures and descriptions.



Entrance to the Epworth League Hall, Rome.

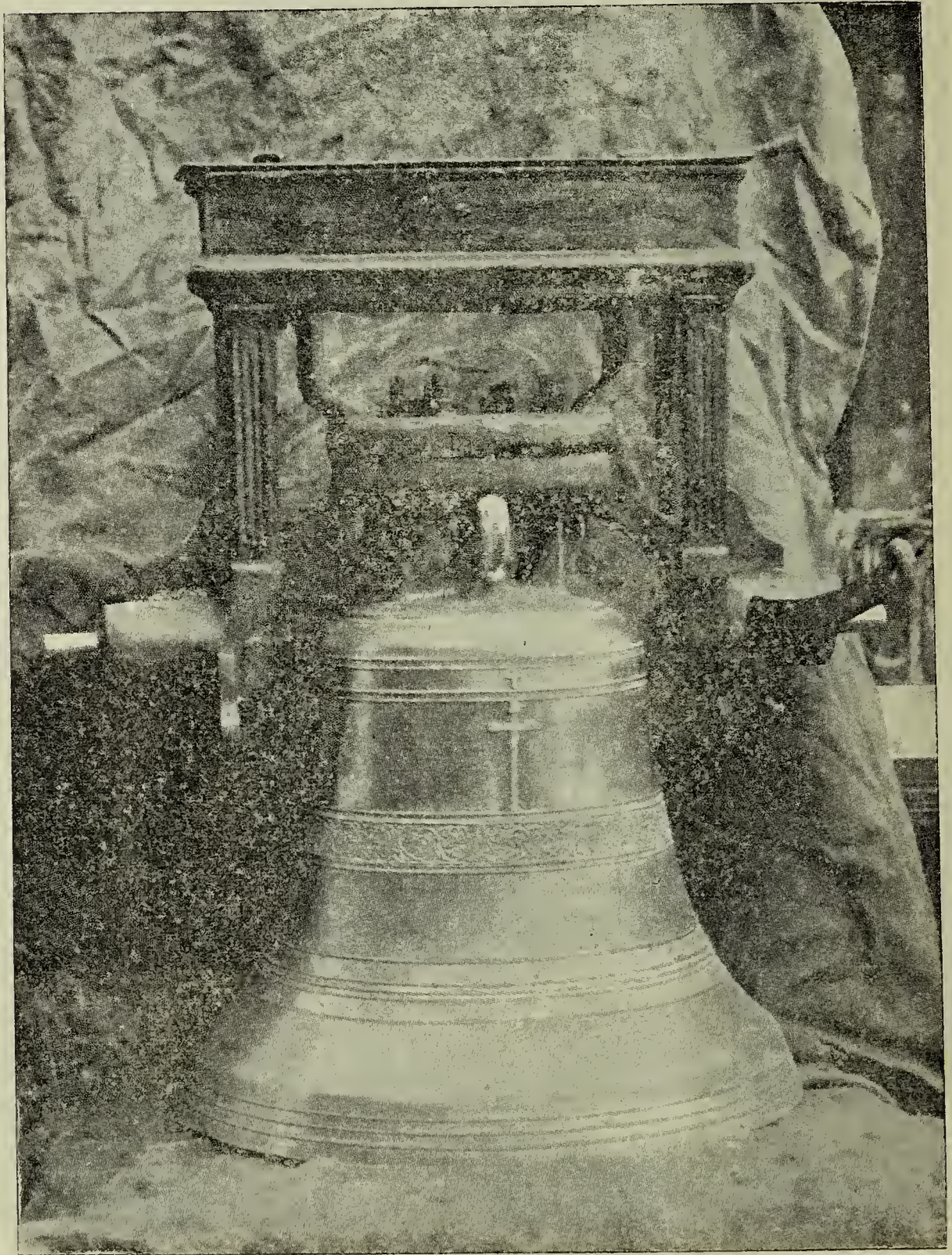


The property at Rome as it appeared when bought by the Methodist Episcopal Church

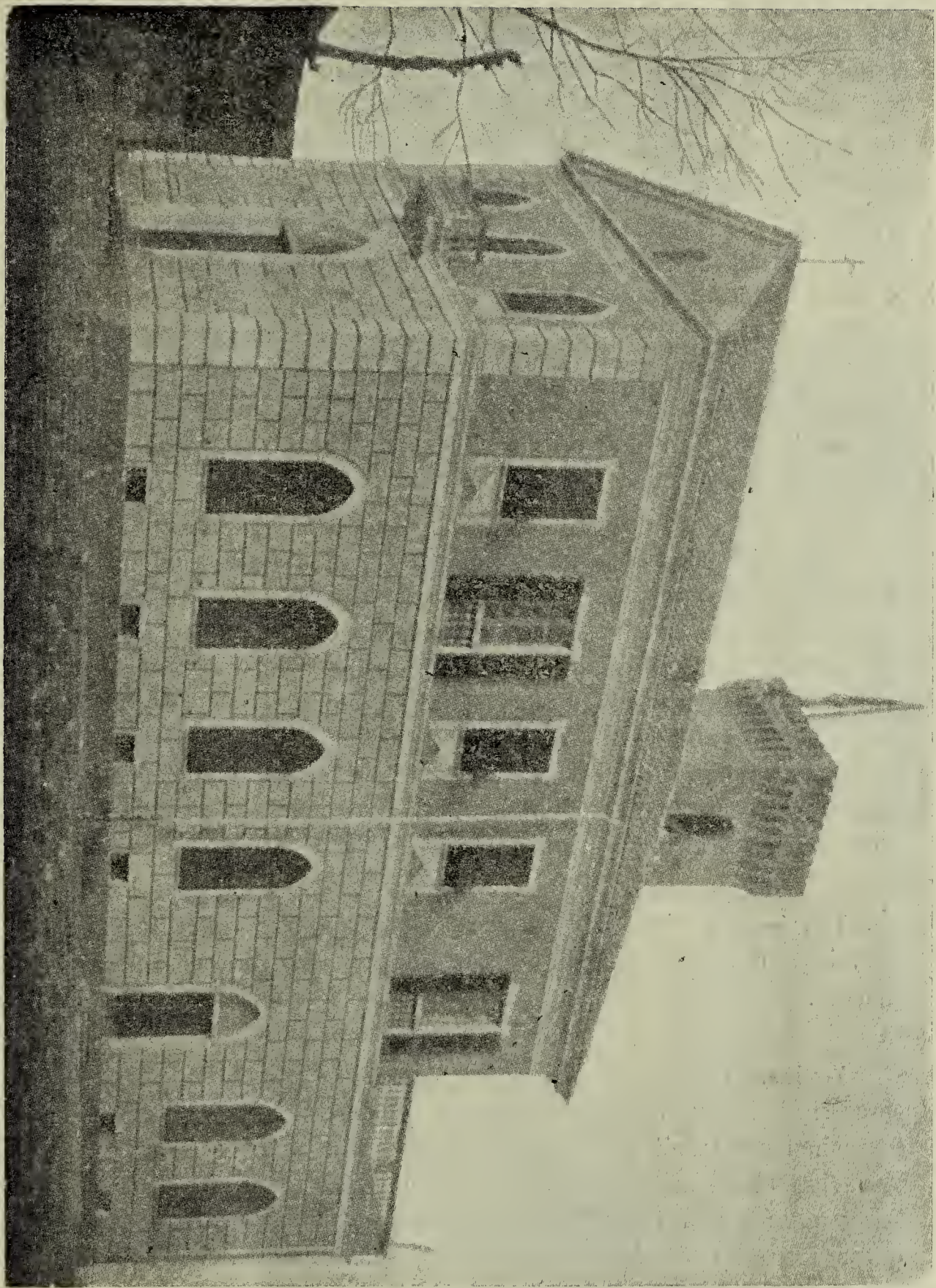


Methodist Episcopal Church and College, Rome.

S. Marzano is a small town in Piedmont on a high hill, a most picturesque place. We have here one of the most interesting churches in the Conference, 70 members and 50 day scholars. On Sept. 20 1897 a handsome building, including church, school and parsonage, was dedicated. Here we have the first and only Methodist bell in Italy, the gift of Mr. Thomas, McPherson of Park Ave, Church New York.



S. Marzano, Bell.



Methodist Episcopal Church and School, San Marzano.

Spinazzola is a small town of 8000 inhabitants in Southern Italy, about 60 miles beyond Foggia. We have not been here but three years and we already have 60 members and probationers. The people are very eager to hear the word.

Sestri Ponente and Pegli. These places are towns near Genoa. The first a manufacturing town where many large iron ships are built. Pegli is a favorite winter resort for invalids and a place for bathers in the summer. We have no property in either of these places. Members 51.

Terni is a manufacturing town with about 15,000 inhabitants, situated in the fertile valley of the Nera. We have here about 80 members. It is one of the cities most radically opposed to the priests, but given over to gluttony and materialism.

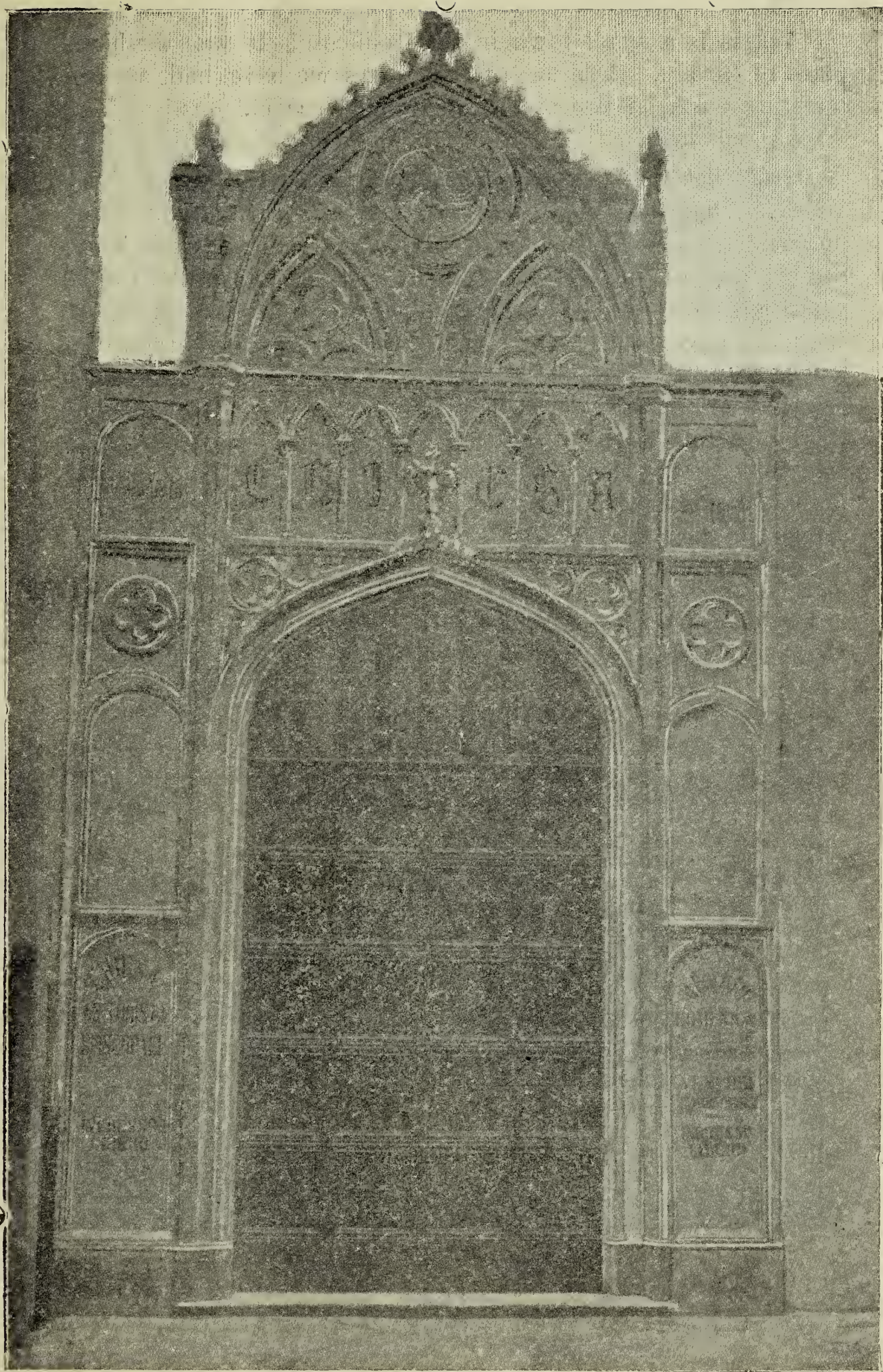
Turin the capital of Piedmont, has a population of nearly 300,000. Its streets are broad and straight with elegant squares and monuments and its palaces are magnificent. Like Milan it has all the appearance of a modern city.

Here we have a large property valued at 35,000 dollars on Via Lagrange No. 13, one of the principal streets of the city. Last year a beautiful chapel was erected on the back of the lot capable of seating 400 people. We have good hopes of building up a strong church in this northern city.

Trieste (Austria). This year we have entered this interesting field in a most providential way and we have hopes of great success.

Venice. The cry comes from Venice for suitable property. Our Hall is well located, Hotel Victoria, very respectably furnished and well attended. One who thoroughly knows the situation there says that we are one of the principal evangelizing agencies of the city. Members and probationers 54. Lately a fine Roman Catholic Church was offered for sale. We can have it for 6000 dollars. Who will buy it and give it to the Lord for the preaching of the Gospel in Venice?

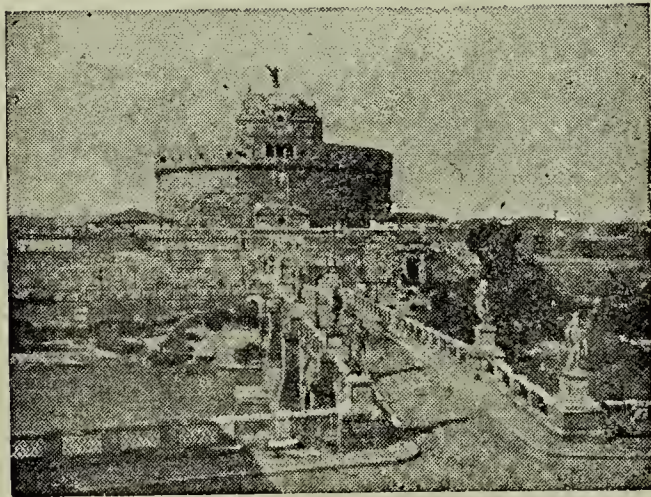
Here is located our Industrial School.

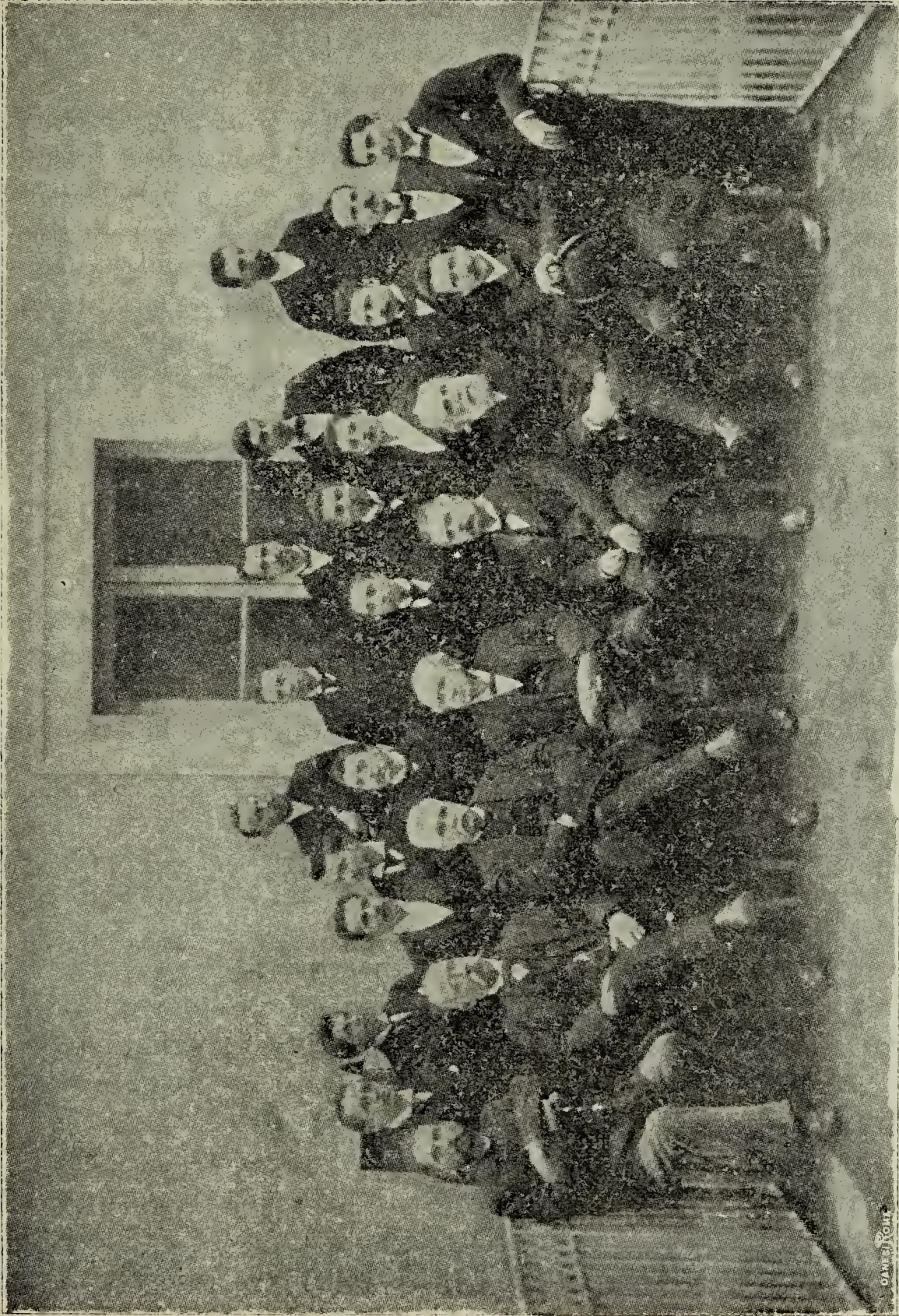


Methodist Episcopal Church, Turin.

Venosa is a small town in the Basilicata. It was the birth place of Horace. Here for several years we have had an interesting work. There is also an evening school.

Switzerland. — Geneva, Lausanne, Montreux, Morges and Vevey. When Dr. Malan, now in charge of our Italian work in Philadelphia, was a student of Theology at Geneva, aided by some Scotch, English, and Genevan friends he began a work of evangelization among his fellow countrymen. Later it was connected with the Italy Conference of our Church. This work soon extended to other cities and has become one of the most interesting branches of our work. That at Geneva is now in charge of Rev. Eduardo Tagliatela 22 Rue du Marchè, and the large Lausanne circuit is in charge of the Rev. Eduardo Tourn 13 Rue Prè du Marchè. This work enjoys the fullest confidence and hearty support of some of the best people in Switzerland





Theological School, Rome.

The Theological School.

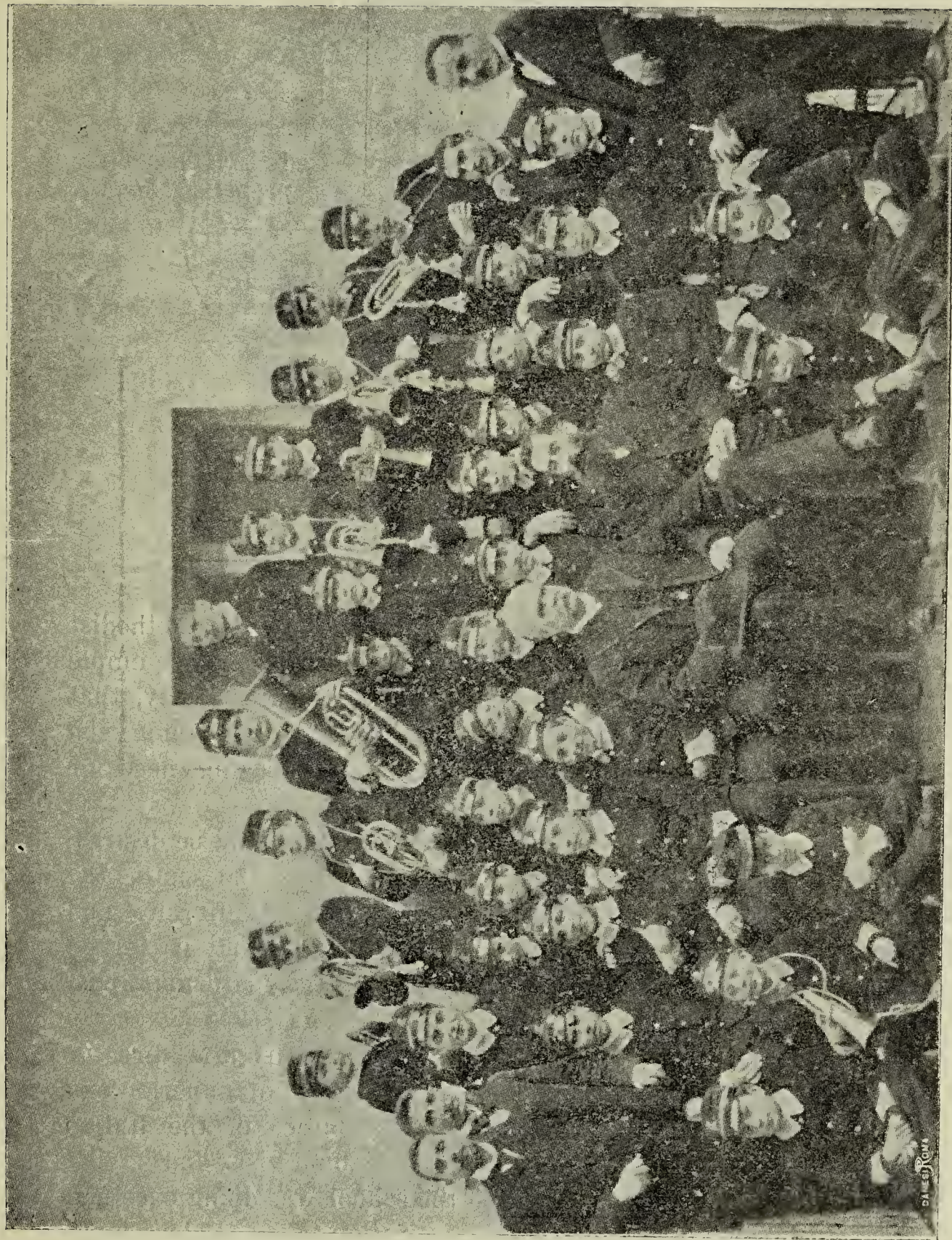
At the Italian Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Venice in 1886, Dr. Burt suggested to Bishop Foss, the presiding bishop, the absolute necessity of having a theological school for the training of the native ministers in Italy. In 1888 by the direction of the bishop, Dr. Burt was transferred from Milan to Florence in order to found there the much needed school. When the central offices of the Mission were changed from Florence to Rome, in 1892, the Theological School followed and the Rev. N. Walling Clark was transferred by Bishop Joyce from the Martin's Mission Institute at Frankfort, Germany, to take charge of the Theological School in Rome. Prof. Clark has proved himself worthy of the high trust confided in him.

All departments of theology are taught, exegetical, dogmatical, historical and practical. As soon as all the Italian preachers have a thorough theological training with Methodist enthusiasm to put it into practice, the Italian Mission work will be stronger even than it is to day.

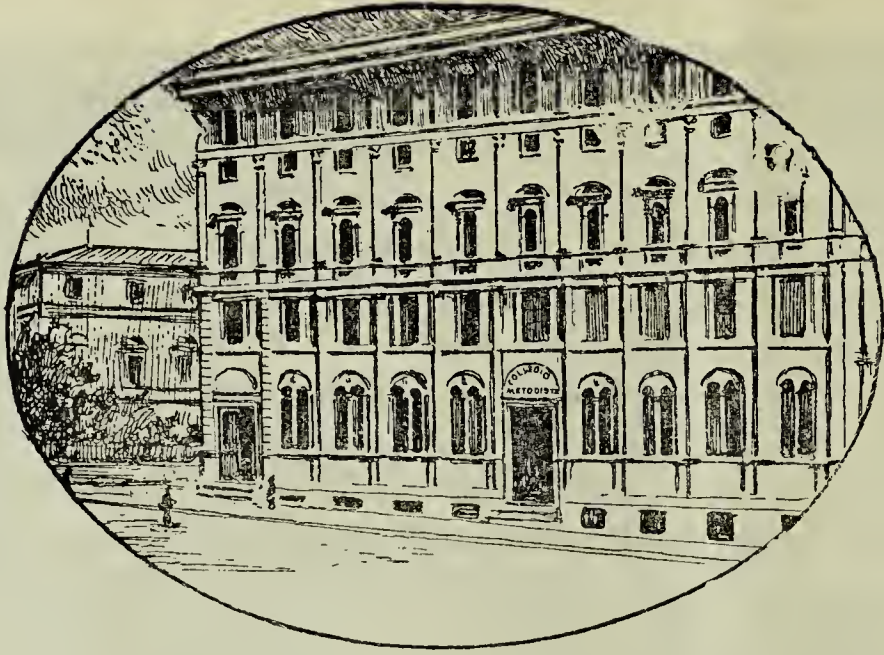
An entire floor of the commodious Mission Building, at the corner of Via Venti Settembre and Via Firenze, Rome, is devoted to the Theological School, with its sunny and well-ventilated sleeping rooms for the young men, the lecture rooms, dining hall and excellent and well-selected library. Adjoining the quarters of the students is the apartment of the president, Prof. Walling Clark,

The curriculum is copied after that of the well-known Methodist Episcopal Theological Schools in America.

There is a preparatory department connected with the institution. Altogether there are now 22 young men availing themselves of these exceptional advantages.



Boys College Rome as it is today.



The Boys College.

One of the chief reasons for the erection of the fine Methodist Episcopal Mission Building in Rome was in order to have ample quarters for the Boys College. It is unnecessary to say, that since its occupation in 1896, this school for boys and young men has greatly developed, and there is already a crying need for more room.

The accommodations for the boys are all that could be desired, the dormitories and dining hall are exposed to the south, the lighting is by electricity; there is an infirmary, a library and also halls for recreation. The course of study is that patterned after the national schools and all those who graduate must pass the government examinations.

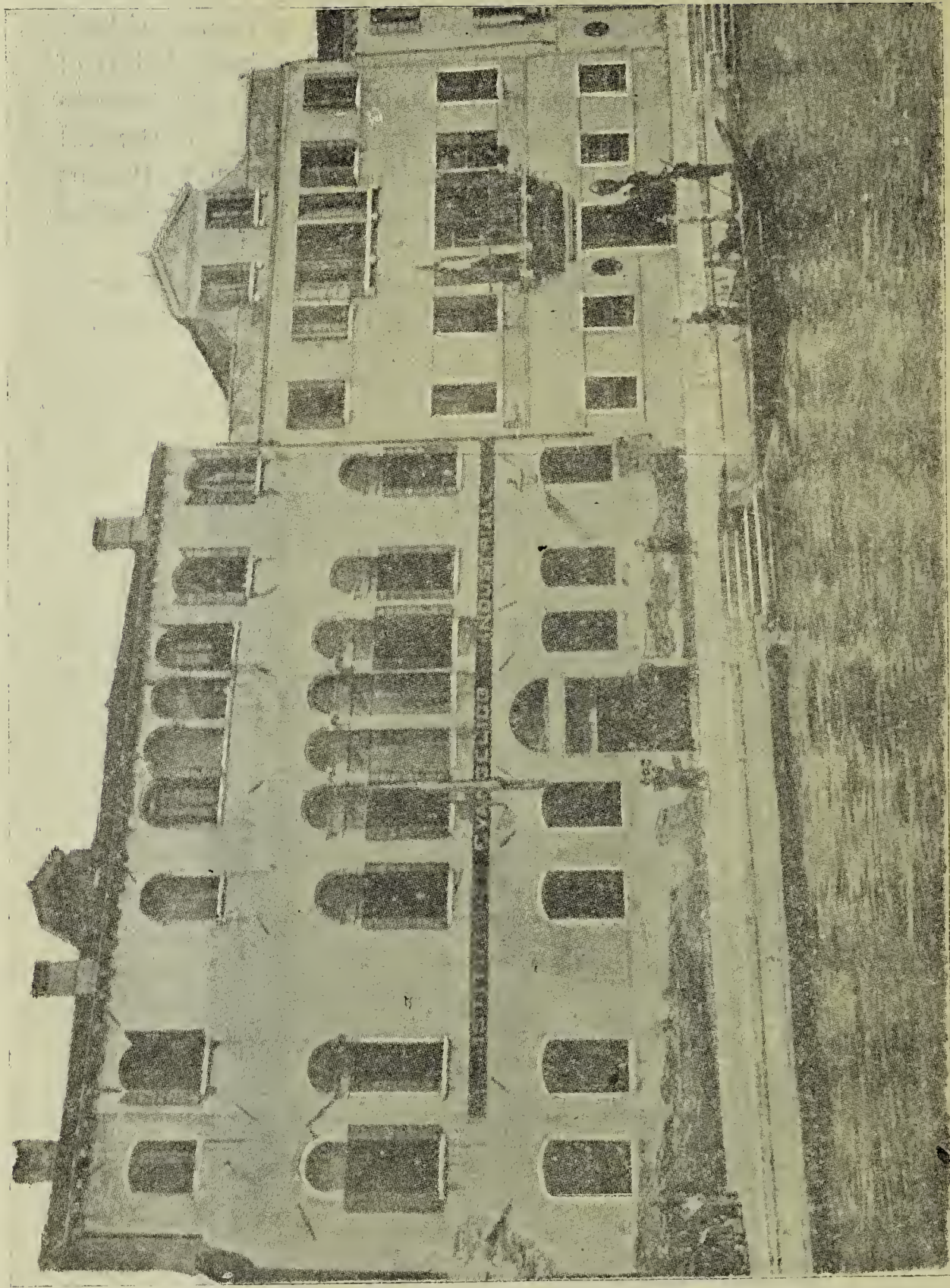
The corps of teachers is well selected, and the director Rev. Aristide Frizziero is recognized as a man of superior executive and disciplinary ability. Two deputies of the Italian Parliament who recently paid the institution a visit, and having noted the accommodations, declared the school was doing excellent work and worthy of the highest admiration. The modern languages are taught, and also both vocal and instrumental music. The boys take their daily "passeggiata" in company with a "maestro," and their handsome uniforms, consisting of black cloth

with dark blue trimmings and a high cap with the initials C. M. (Collegio Metodista) attract immediate attention. Their excellent deportment, (the little boys as well as the large ones), invite favorable comment among the passers-by, and their contented look is a proof of their good treatment, nutritious food and habits of study. The sons of some prominent Italians have come here to school in preference to other schools, notably the boys of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, one of whom has recently gone to Buenos Aires to accept an enviable government position in the Argentine Republic.

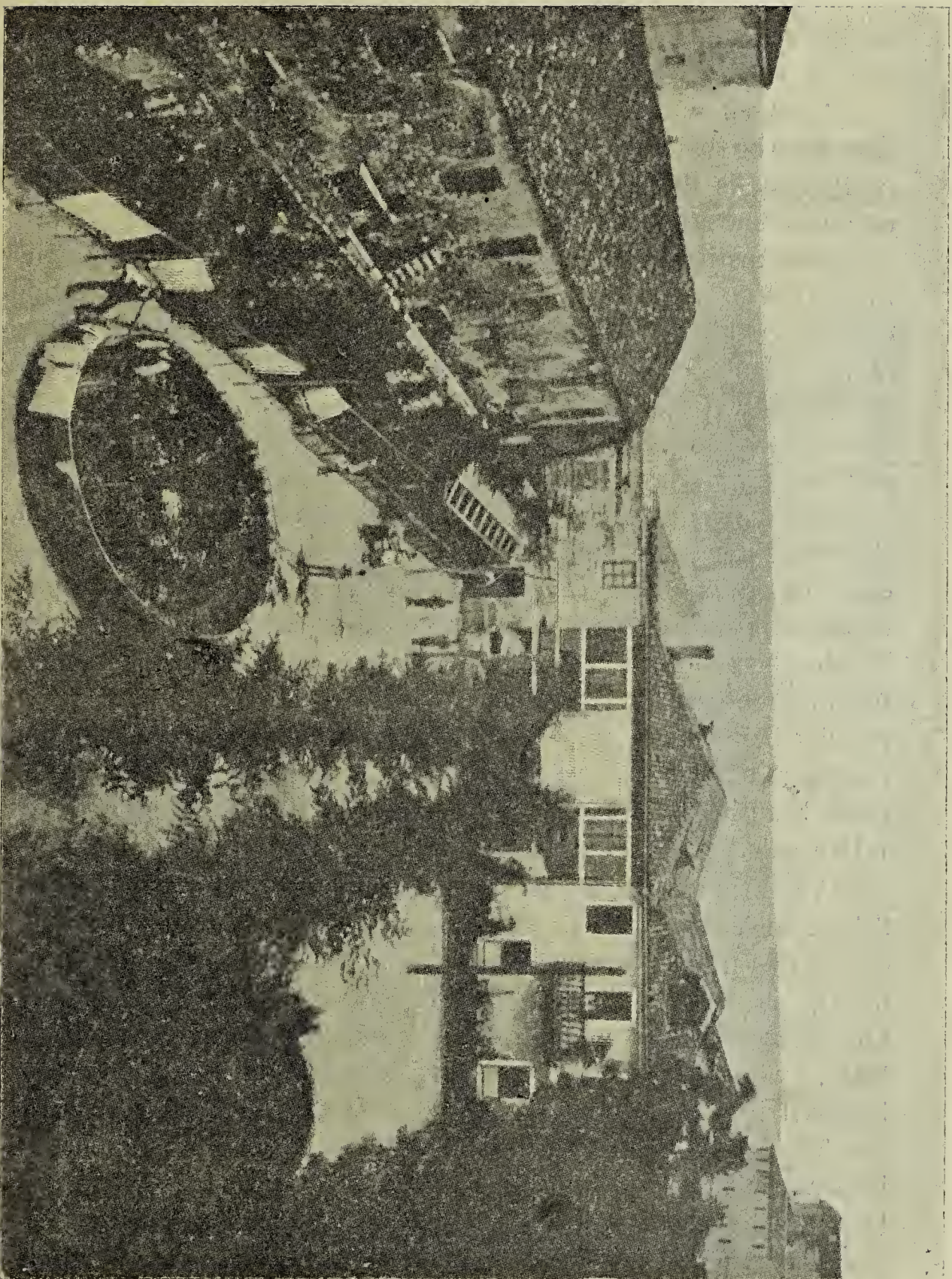
It is through its schools that the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy is doing some of its most effective missionary work.



Boys College Rome as it was in 1892.



Exterior of Industrial School, Venice.



Garden and work shops of the Industrial School, Venice.

Boys Industrial School.

A school which appeals to the common-sense of all whatever may be their church, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or Baptist, is the Industrial Home for Boys, located in Venice, on the Canareggio No. 923 (Royal Canal).

This institution was founded by Mrs. Anna Rosa Hammond in 1881 who with heroic self-sacrifice devoted her means and energy to this good work until in 1896 having reached the age of 70 and not being able to endure the physical strain inseparable with the work any longer, she transferred this fine property valued at about 20,000 Dollars through Dr. Burt to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The new directress of the school, Miss Augusta R. Kool, the daughter of a minister of Amsterdam, was selected because of her experience and ability for the place, so ably occupied for so long a time by Mrs. Hammond.

In the school at present there are 36 boys who are learning different trades. A variety of trades are taught, the most popular being wood-carving, cabinet making, fancy-iron working, masonry, shoemaking and printing. The boys have produced some beautiful work which has met with a wide and appreciative sale.

An enthusiastic patron of the work of the Boys Industrial School in Venice, and a recent visitor, (with the kind permission of the distinguished and excellent gentleman for the use of his name), is General Draper, at the present writing the highly appreciated Ambassador of the United States at the Court of Italy, who said that such missionary work he thoroughly believed in.

The artistic wood-carving and antique iron work, is elaborated into many interesting designs, such as mediaeval armour, hall lanterns, handsome carved floor clocks and other patterns.

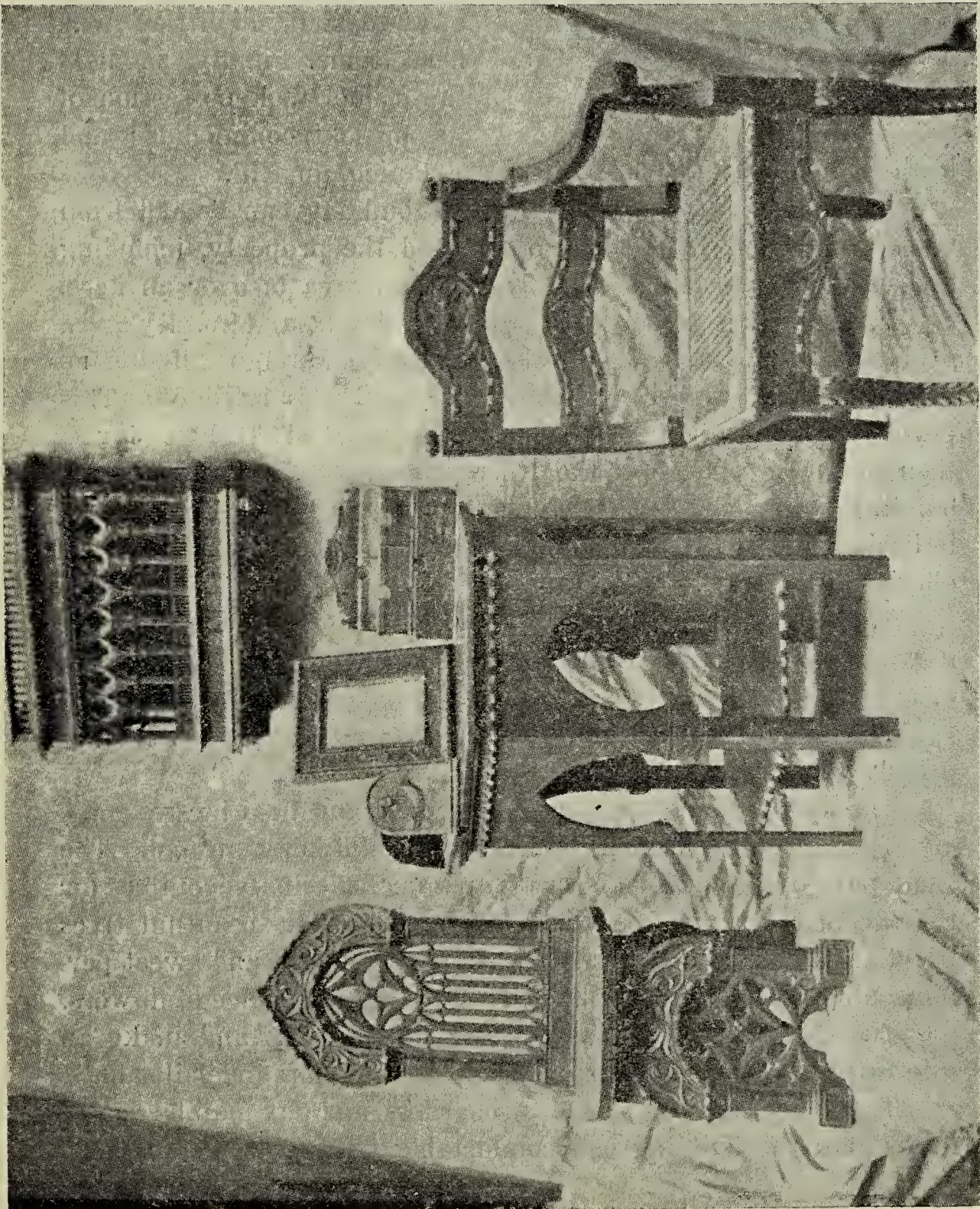
The school is supported almost entirely by the sale of the articles made, and by voluntary subscriptions, many of the gifts coming from England through the influence of Mrs. Hammond.

It takes about 300 francs a year to support each boy at the school, and friends of the institution are invited, if they feel so

disposed, to speak with Dr. Burt in Rome, or Miss Kool in Venice about orders for work or gifts to the school.

The property consists of two buildings, one on the canal and another in the rear which is devoted to workshops. In the center is a garden and play-ground.

Our American and English friends are invited to inspect the school and laboratories when they go to Venice, as the place can be easily reached with a gondola, or with the steam tram by the Grand Canal and stopping off at the station S. Geremia.



Samples of Furniture made in the Boys Industrial School, Venice.

THE GIRLS HOME SCHOOL.

38 Via Garibaldi.



This school was founded by Miss E. M. Hall and began its good work in October, 1888, in rooms rented in Via Torino. Later the school was transferred to Castel Gandolfo, one of the castellated little towns near Rome. Finally, in 1893 the school took possession of its present commodious and

healthful quarters at the base of the Janiculum Hill.

An idea of the appearance of the building can be had from the picture. It is five stories high, and the property, including the beautiful garden in the rear, has an area of over an acre.

The building was bought by Dr. Burt from Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, England, for the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, under whose auspices the school is carried on. This purchase met with the hearty approval of Bishop Joyce, then bishop in charge of the Italy Conference. Originally the building was a convent, and the nuns greatly desired to get it back. But Dr. Burt made a special trip to England and so obtained the prize.

When the school building became Methodist Mission property it was completely renovated and adapted to every requirement of a girls school.

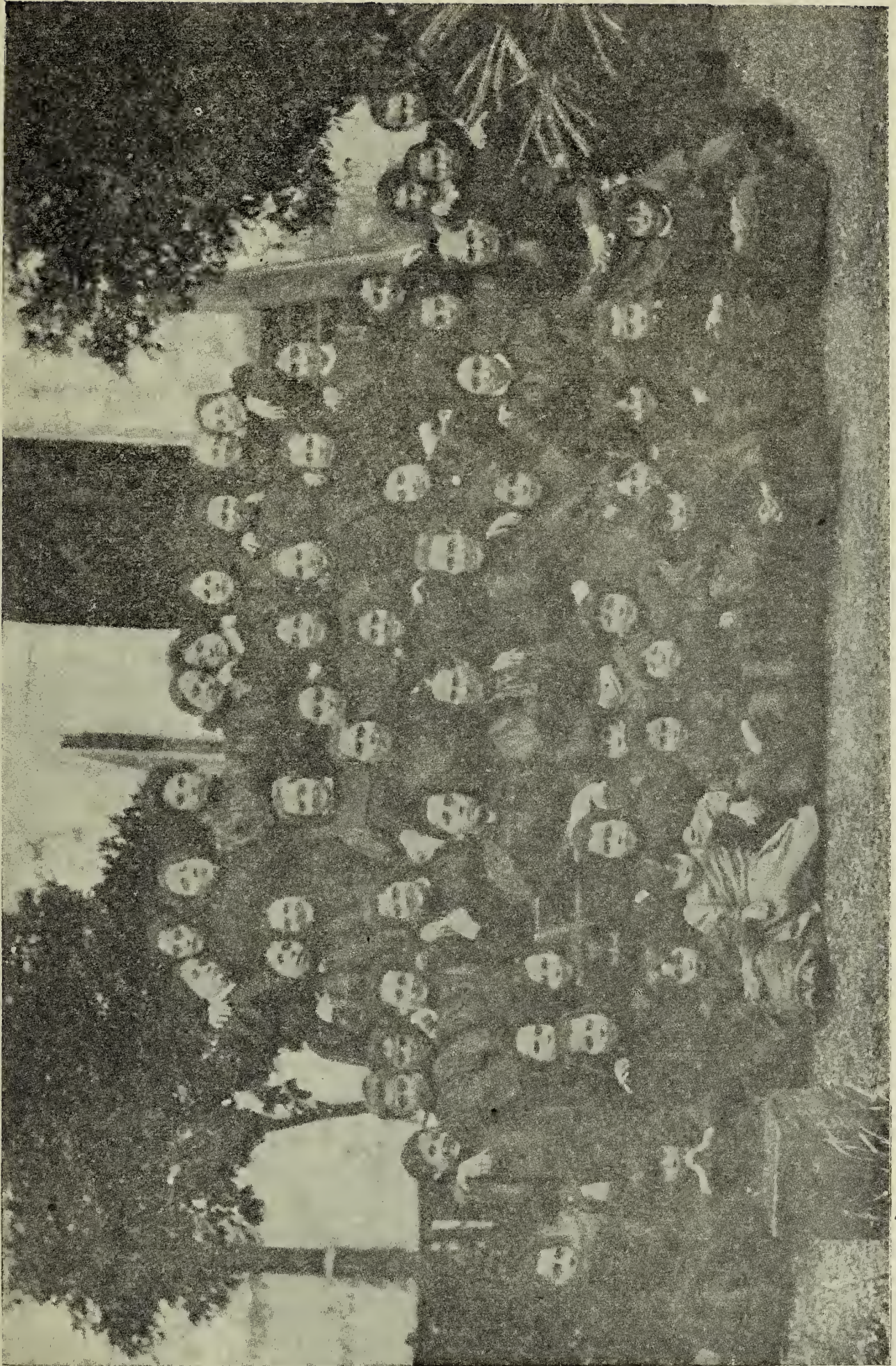
The school benches and desks and other furniture were expressly sent from the United States.

The surroundings are the pleasantest and healthiest.

The spacious garden makes a splendid play ground. The back part of the garden is cultivated for fruit and vegetables for the use of the school. Orange, lemon and other beautiful trees peculiar to a southern climate cast a rich foliage and sweet perfume along the garden walks. There is an abundance of flowers.

The children always have their daily walk, and make an interesting picture with their dark-blue costumes and sailor hats.

There are now 60 scholars, boarders and day pupils; really more than the building can comfortably hold.

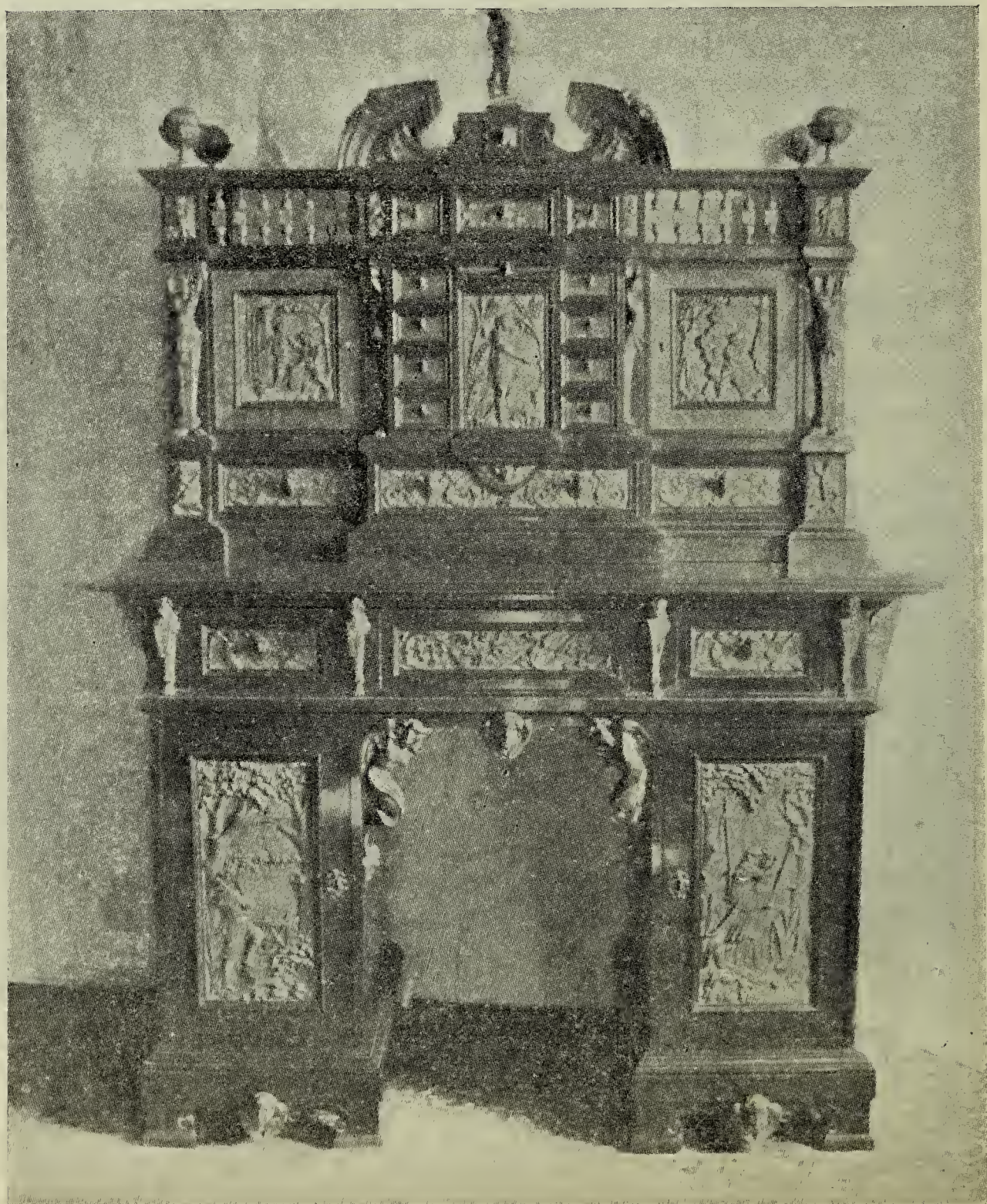


W. F. M. S. Girls Home School, Rome.

As a matter of interest it is well to note the conditions upon which a little girl is received into the school. These are: birth certificate, vaccination papers, medical certificate showing that the child has a good constitution, certificate of morality signed by an Evangelical minister, and a written declaration of the child's relatives that she will keep the rules. Several of the girls now in the school are supported by generous friends or patrons. The expense is 60 dollars or 300 francs a year for each child.

The school is in charge of Miss E. M. Hall and Miss Ida M. Bowne who are always glad to welcome friends who wish to visit the school.

The Girls Home School on Via Garibaldi, No. 38, can be reached by carriage, for one course.



Samples of Furniture made in the Boys Industrial School, Venice.

The International School for Young Ladies.

This institution for the higher education of Italian girls was founded in 1896 by Miss M. E. Vickery, of Indiana, under the direction of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and is located in the Palazzo Moroni, No. 1. Vicolo San Nicola da Tolentino, Rome. Miss Vickery is the directress, and is assisted in her management and teaching by Miss Arnold.

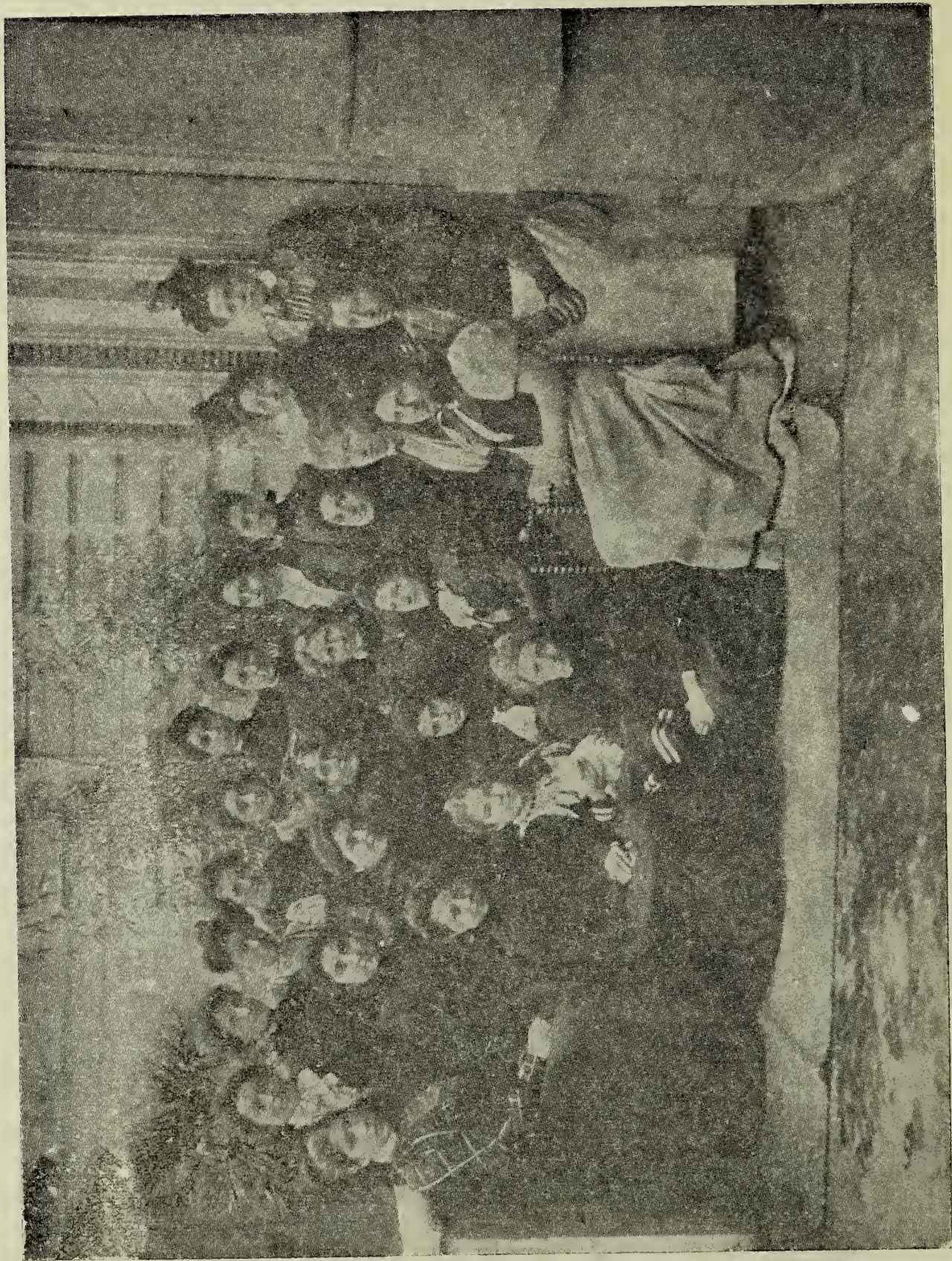
This school has met with hearty favor, and its patrons are young women of well to do families. It is also patronized by those who are only temporarily residing in Rome and wish to obtain a knowledge of modern languages and literature and take some lessons in music and art. All the influences of a Christian home abound here. The teachers are the very best to be found in Rome, men and women eminent in their specialties. It is easy to understand what an advantage it is to attend a first class school, conducted on American ideas, in a center like Rome, where the galleries, the museums and the antiquities of the Eternal City, with the magnetism of the Capital, are constant sources of inspiration. A special course of lectures in history, art and archaeology is presented to those young ladies who do not have the time to undertake the regular curriculum. This applies especially to those who are only passing a winter or the season in Rome.

The location of the Institute in the Palazzo Moroni is healthy and central, not far from the Royal Palace and of easy access to all the places of interest.

The painstaking directress, Miss Vickery, is ready to give all the details wanted by any one who entertains a wish to avail herself of the privileges of the institution.

The International School for Young Ladies is almost across the street from the Methodist Episcopal Mission Building, on Via Venti Settembre.

The one pressing need of this School is a suitable building.



The International School for Young Ladies.

Day Nursery.

In the year 1896 Mrs. Felicia Buttz Clark founded, in memory of her little daughter Isabella, a Crechè, or Day Nursery, where poor little children could be cared for during the day while their mothers are at work.

From small beginnings the work has developed, so that now there are 60 on the roll with an average attendance of about 40. The work is now under the direction of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In connection with the Crechè there is a prosperous Sunday School under the care of Mrs. Elvira Mandò.

The Nursery is located on Via Conte Verde N.º 58, near Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.

All visitors interested in this work are always cordially welcome.





The above is a photograph of the Commemorative Tablet placed just inside the entrance of the New Building at Rome by the members of our Italian Church and unveiled on the occasion of the visit of Bishop Foss and Dr. Goucher to Rome on their way to India, on October 22, 1897.

The following is the translation:

« This edifice and the annexed Methodist Episcopal Temple, planned and erected from its foundation by the Rev. Dr. William Burt, and of which the first stone was laid Sept. 11, 1893 by Bishop J. H. Vincent, and the corner-stone May 9, 1894, by Bishop J. P. Newman, was solemnly dedicated Sept. 20, 1895, the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the fall of Papal Rome, by Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald. The Brethren of the Church at Rome, Aristide Frizziero, Pastor, place this commemorative stone. MDCCCXCVII.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Services at the American Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 38 Via Firenze, Rome, are as follows: Sermon every Sunday, during the season, at 11.15 A. M.; Service of Song, 4 P. M., at Dr. Burt's apartment, 38 Via Firenze.

Italian Methodist Episcopal Church, entrance on Via Venti Settembre, corner Via Firenze; Services every Sunday: Sunday School, 9.30 A. M.; Preaching, 10.30 A. M.; Preaching, 5.30 P. M.; Week day service, Wednesday, 7 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Antonio Beltrami, Pastor, No. 38 Via Firenze, Rome.

Publishing House and Publications.

Director: Dr. WILLIAM BURT.

Editor: Prof. COSTANTINO TOLLIS.

Weekly Paper, *L'Evangelista*, subscription for Italy 3 francs per year; for other countries 5 francs per year. *L'Aurora*, Illustrated Monthly Sunday School paper; Italy 1 franc per year; for other countries 2 francs per year.

We have also a large selection of Italian books, tracts and scripture cards.

Our new Italian hymn-books: with music, 2 francs; without music, 1.50 francs.

38 Via Firenze, ROME.

S T A T I S T I C S

Stations, Mission Press and Schools	Members	Probationers	Conversions during the year	Deaths	Sunday school teachers	Sunday school scholars	Teachers of day & evening schools	Scholars of day & evening schools	Collections for cur- rent expenses	Missionary collections	Educational collections	Collections for the poor	Other sums, for Sunday schools etc.
									Francs	Francs	Frcs.	Francs	Francs
Adria	16	5	3	1	2	8	2	23	—	30, 34	—	7, 05	40, 39
Alessandria & Calosso	57	12	20	1	2	20	—	—	75, 00	25, 00	8, 00	15, 00	40, 00
Atessa	38	71	109	—	2	42	1	10	64, 00	25, 00	—	12, 00	—
Bari	21	30	32	—	—	25	—	—	212, 34	32, 00	10, 00	29, 50	40, 00
Bologna . . .	75	11	14	3	2	29	—	—	376, 51	109, 70	—	35, 03	273, 69
Dovadola . .	14	—	—	—	2	25	2	18	27, 56	21, 35	—	28, 30	15, 80
Florence . .	77	10	6	4	5	59	2	45	523, 57	80, 00	15, 00	60, 00	150, 00
Foggia . . .	40	30	11	1	2	34	2	34	76, 36	40, 00	7, 50	10, 00	103, 30
Forlì-Faenza	16	—	6	2	2	9	—	—	57, 65	11, 50	—	—	23, 75
Geneva . . .	77	11	20	2	6	85	—	—	625, 67	41, 00	15, 50	131, 50	1157, 60
Genoa	69	24	32	2	1	28	—	—	249, 49	68, 25	50, 70	74, 44	125, 40
Lausanne ct.	146	43	44	1	5	89	6	115	2554, 60	120, 57	11, 50	225, 10	1353, 50
Milan 1st Ch.	116	78	80	2	2	35	2	29	767, 02	170, 00	33, 50	129, 00	151, 80
Milan 2d Ch.	25	10	10	3	2	20	—	—	200, 05	50, 00	15, 00	25, 00	—
Mission Press	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5338, 38
Modena ct.	28	11	—	—	4	13	—	—	159, 00	77, 00	—	48, 00	—
Naples	32	7	13	2	1	7	—	—	94, 00	25, 00	—	—	—
Palermo . . .	29	25	28	2	3	22	—	—	69, 10	17, 20	—	52, 00	—
Pavia	22	5	6	1	2	15	2	15	74, 60	24, 00	—	52, 00	73, 00
Perugia . . .	10	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	126, 15	24, 00	5, 55	5, 00	—
Pisa	48	3	4	1	4	60	3	65	380, 00	76, 80	10, 00	49, 00	—
Pontedera . .	21	2	—	—	2	10	—	—	140, 91	75, 00	—	11, 00	—
Rome Ameri- can Church	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	786, 30	—	—	—	—
Rome Italian Church . .	188	23	18	2	2	196	—	—	951, 00	422, 00	117, 50	132, 00	810, 00
San Marzano	59	11	3	1	3	45	2	50	76, 25	127, 00	16, 10	29, 95	294, 40
Sestri & Pegli	23	28	35	2	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	25, 00	—
Spinazzola .	42	20	2	7	2	28	1	16	8, 00	13, 00	10, 00	20, 00	—
Terni	70	10	16	—	3	40	—	1	143, 10	69, 80	31, 45	145, 25	127, 50
Turin & Asti	52	12	11	2	4	25	—	—	480, 76	60, 00	7, 00	35, 00	120, 00
Venice	40	14	14	—	1	50	—	—	432, 12	72, 00	5, 00	18, 00	280, 00
Venosa . . .	11	—	—	—	—	16	1	41	—	—	—	—	—
Schools:													
Theological School . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	2585, 10
Boys College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	13889, 41
Young ladies Institute .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	14516, 13
Boys Indust. School, Ve- nice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	13739, 74
Girls Home School . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	8141, 12
TOTALS . .	1482	512	540	44	86	1063	26	685	9732, 51	1907, 51	369, 30	1404, 12	63390, 01

A. PENNINETTI, *Statistical Secretary.*

ADDRESSES OF MINISTERS.

- VALENTINO AMBROSINI . . *Canaregio, 923 - Venice.*
 CRISANZIO BAMBINI *Via del Carbone, 3 - Bologna.*
 VITTORIO BANI *Via Vanni e Mincinesi, 28 - Florence.*
 ANTONIO BELTRAMI *Via Firenze, 38 - Rome.*
 BERNARDO BRACCHETTO. . **Pontedera.**
 WILLIAM BURT. *Via Firenze, 38 - Rome.*
 GIACOMO CARBONERI. . . . *Via Lagrange, 13 - Turin.*
 G. B. CASTELLINI *Corso Loreto, 12 - Milan.*
 N. WALLING CLARK *Via Firenze, 38 - Rome.*
 FELICE DARDI. *Via del Bosco, 2 - Trieste (Austria).*
 ARISTIDE FRIZZIERO , *Via Firenze, 38 - Rome.*
 PAOLO GAY *Via S. Martino, 11 - Pisa.*
 DANIELE GAY **S. Ilario (Genoa).**
 AUGUSTO MANINI. *Via Cavour, 20 - Terni.*
 SALVATORE MUSSO *Via della Torre, 1 - Modena.*
 VINCENZO NITTI. *Via del Carbone, 3 - Bologna.*
 ANGELO PENNINETTI. . . . **Pavia.**
 DOMENICO POLSINELLI. . . . *Via Venti Settembre, 1 - Genoa.*
 GIOVANNI PONS. *Corso Roma, 14 - Alessandria.*
 E. E. POWELL **Halle (Germany).**
 EDOARDO STASIO *Via Pontecorvo, 60 - Naples.*
 RICCARDO SANTI. *Via Sanarico, Visconti, 71 - Bari.*
 UMBERTO SARRUBBI *Piazza Lanza, 11 - Foggia.*
 ALFREDO TAGLIALATELA. . . *Via degli Angeli, 2 - Milan.*
 EDUARDO TAGLIALATELA. . . *Rue du Marché, 22 - Geneva.*
 PIETRO TAGLIALATELA . . . *Via degli Angeli, 2 - Milan.*
 COSTANTINO TOLLIS *Via Firenze, 38 - Rome.*
 EDOARDO TOURN *Rue Prè du Marché, 13 - Lausanne.*

LOCAL PREACHERS.

- P. G. BALLERINI **Adria.**
 UGO BAZOLI **Sestri Ponente.**
 FRANCESCO BETTA *Obelberweg, 8 - Berne.*
 PIETRO INNOCENTI **San Marzano.**
 ALBERTO MORSIANI *Via Cignani, 8 - Forlì.*
 PAOLO MAGGI. **Spinazzola.**
 GIUSEPPE PACIARELLI. . . . *Via Mazzini, 16 - Palermo.*
 DANIELE RIVOIRE **Atessa.**

Useful Information.

The first question upon arrival in Rome is a comfortable hotel or boarding house. Rome offers the best accommodations. If a visitor upon his coming to the city should desire special information upon this subject suggestions will be gladly furnished him by the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at No. 38 Via Firenze, corner Via Venti Settembre.

The guide books give the general directions about seeing the ruins, the galleries and museums of Rome as well as what is most interesting of modern Rome. It is well, however, always to consult the concierge of the hotel or pension about the sights of the city as the days on which these are to be seen, the hours, free days, and other details are subject to change by the authorities. Other centers of information are the United States Consulate-General, No. 16 Piazza San Bernardo, when *strictly necessary*, and the headquarters of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at No. 38 Via Firenze.

The first day or two had best be devoted to obtaining a general idea of Rome by driving around and seeing the Colosseum, the Forum, Column of Trajan, Pantheon, Trevi Fountain, Pincio, the Corso, Piazza of St. Peter's, the Campidoglio and other centers of ancient, mediaeval and modern Rome.

One is then familiarized with the appearance of the city and it is easier to find one's way in seeing Rome in detail.

Where a visitor has only four or five days, more or less, in the Eternal City, it is economy of time and patience to employ a guide by the day, who, with an ordinary one-horse carriage can show and explain what is most interesting and important.

The most attractive seasons of the year are Christmas and Easter to see Rome, when the city is in a kind of holiday attire. But the season really begins in November, on the return of the King and the Queen to Rome from their summer's absence and concludes nominally in June or July on their departure. Rome can however be visited during the summer as well as winter, all the principal galleries and museums being open the year round, and the ruins, being exposed, can be seen at any time, of course.

The fear about Roman fever, and the unhealthiness of Rome in Summer, is unreasonable, as the leading physicians of Rome,

Italian, English and American, have published books proving that the perfect sanitary condition of the city, dating from the advent of the House of Savoy into Rome on Sept. 20, 1870 when Rome was made the capital of United Italy, is a guarantee of good health in August as well as in December. The sanitary statistics of Rome, published every week, tell an enviable story.

If a visitor comes in the summer time he need only observe the ordinary precautions of common sense, and do as the Romans do, and be as well in Rome as in England or in America. One should stay in doors during the heat of the middle day, and avoid a sudden change from a warm street to a cool church or gallery.

These are some general observations. For details the visitor is referred to the following brief notes, which information, with the assistance of his guide book, hotel or pension concierge, and the suggestions, where really necessary, of his consul and his banker, will assist to make his visit in Rome, pleasant and profitable.

American School of Architecture: Open for study to those who hold scholarships from American colleges on the subjects of Architecture, Painting and Sculpture. Located in the Villa Aurora; Via Lombardia, opposite No. 47, Rome.

American School of Classical Studies: Founded for those who have obtained scholarships from American institutions of learning for the study in Rome of classical subjects, Pagan and Christian. Located at No. 2 Via Gaeta, Rome.

Bankers: Nast-Kolb and Schumacher, 87 Via San Claudio; Sebastì and Reali, 20 Piazza di Spagna; A. Roesler Franz, 96 Piazza San Claudio.

Baths: Ancient, Baths of Caracalla; and also Baths of Titus (Nero's Golden House); Open all day. Admission, 1 Lira.

Boarding Houses: See the guide books. Information may also be had at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Building, 38 Via Firenze, Rome.

Carriages: The official rates for cab hire in Rome are: Day rate, 80 centesimi per course within the walls, and 1.20 liras to 2.50 liras, according to distance, per course, outside the walls, one horse carriage, including two persons; every extra person, 20 centesimi; night rate is 1 lira within the walls. By the hour the rate is 2 liras within the walls, and 2.50 liras outside the walls. Small luggage, 20 centesimi each piece, and large luggage, 50 centesimi each piece. Carriages by the day or several hours may be bargained for. Observe the time before starting, and give the driver exact change.

Castel St. Angelo: Hadrian's Tomb; Open every day, 9 to 3 o'clock, permits at No. 24 Via Pilotta.

Catacombs: St. Calixtus, and Santa Domitilla, open all day, admission one Lira; St. Sebastian, open all day, free; St. Agnes, open all day, free.

Cemetery: Protestant - Tombs of Keats and Shelley, accessible all day; take the electric tram from Piazza Venezia, for Testaccio.

Consulate-General: United States Consulate-General: Mr. Hector De Castro, Consul-General, Palazzo Amici, 16 Piazza San Bernardo; Consul-General's Residence, No. 98B Via Venti Settembre; Mr. Charles M. Wood, Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

Office Hours: 10 to 3.

British Consulate: Alexander Roesler Franz, Esq., Consul, No. 96 Piazza San Claudio.

Office Hours: 10 to 2.

Dentists: See note under "Physicians."

Drives: The most popular drives in Rome are the Pincio, Villa Borghese, and Villa Doria-Pamphily; and the Corso towards evening.

Embassies: United States Embassy: General Wm. F. Draper, of Massachusetts, Ambassador; Embassy, Palazzo Amici, 16 Piazza San Bernardo; Ambassador's Residence, Palazzo Piombino, Via Veneto; Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings, First Secretary of Embassy; Mr. Richard C. Parsons, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy; Major George Percival Scriven, Military *Attaché*; Commander F. M. Barber, Naval *Attaché*.

Office Hours: 10 to 1.

British Embassy: Right Hon. Sir Philip Currie, Ambassador; Embassy and Residence, at Porta Pia, on Via Venti Settembre; Sir Geo. Bonham Bart, Secretary of Embassy; Col. Needham, Military *Attaché*; Messrs: F. L. Cartwright, Stephen Leech, Alban Young and Theo. Russell, Secretaries.

Office Hours: 10 to 1.

Exchange Offices: See "Bankers," and also Thos. Cook and Son, 1B Piazza di Spagna; and Messrs. Gaze, 10 Piazza di Spagna.

Forwarding and Express Agents: Alfred Lemon and Co., 49 Piazza di Spagna; C. Stein, 45 Via della Mercede; Adolph Roesler Franz, 6A Via Condotti.

Galleries: Vatican Galleries, open every day except Sunday and feast days, 10 to 3 o'clock; free; Gallery of the Capitol (*Campidoglio*), every day, 10 to 3 o'clock; Sunday free; other days 50 centesimi; Barberini Gallery, 10 to 4 o'clock, free; every day except Sunday. Corsini Gallery, 10 to 3 o'clock, every day except Sunday one lira; Borghese Gallery, 10 to 3 o'clock, every day except Sunday, 1 lira. Rospigliosi Gallery. (Guido Reni's "Aurora"), Wednesday and Saturday; Free.

Hotels: Consult the guide books; also, information may be had at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Building, 38 Via Firenze, Rome.

Libraries: Vatican, open 10 to 3 o'clock, One Lira; Victor Emmanuel Library, on Via del Collegio Romano, off the Corso, open every day, Government library for free consultation; Circulating

(English) Libraries, Pialet's, and also Miss Wilson's, both on Piazza di Spagna.

Mail: Letters and other mail should be addressed in care of one's hotel or pension, one's banker, one's tourist office, the United States Consulate-General, 16 Piazza San Bernardo, or the Methodist Mission Building, 38 Via Firenze, Rome. Persons expecting registered letters or money orders should be provided with a passport for the purpose of identification. Address mail very plainly, with no abbreviations.

Metric System: This system is current in Europe and some of its American equivalents are: 1 Kilogram ("Kilo") = 2.15 pounds; 1 centimeter = 25 inch; 1 meter = 3.13 feet; 1 Kilometer = 58 mile.

Money: The Italian Lira is equal to one franc, 20 cents (American), and 10 pence. One lira equals 100 centesimi. Travelers should always have plenty of small change. French copper money is not accepted in Italy, nor that of any other country except San Marino.

Museums: Vatican Museums, sculpture, open every day, except Sunday; Egyptian Museum, Tuesday and Thursday; Etruscan Museum, Monday and Friday. Admission, 1 lira, open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Museum of the Capitol (*Campidoglio*), 10 to 3 o'clock, 50 centesimi, every day; Sunday, free.

National Roman Museum, at Baths of Diocletian, near Central Railroad Station, 9 to 3 o'clock, every day, 1 lira; Sunday, free.

New Etruscan Museum, at Villa Papa Giulio, outside Porta del Popolo, 9 to 3 o'clock, 1 lira; every day.

Lateran Museum. 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day. Admission 1 lira.

Music: Popular concerts are given on four afternoons of the week on the Pincio; and in the Piazza Colonna in the evening when the warm weather begins. During the season, classical concerts are given in the various theatres and concert rooms of Rome.

Newspapers: The leading Roman daily papers are *La Tribuna*, *L'Italie* (French), *Il Popolo Romano*, *Don Chisciotte*, and *Fanfulla*. English printed weekly papers during the season, November to May, include *The Roman Herald*, and *The Roman World*.

Palatine Hill: (Palace of the Caesars). Open all day; Admission 1 Lira. Sunday, free.

Pantheon: Open 7 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Daily. Free.

Physicians: The privilege is courteously embraced to refer visitors to the United States Consulate-General, 16 Piazza San Bernardo, for information; and also the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at No. 38 Via Firenze, Rome.

Tourist Offices: Dr. Lunn's Educational Tours, 30A. Piazza Colonna; Thos. Cook and Son, 1B Piazza di Spagna; Gaze and Sons, 10 Piazza di Spagna.

Postage: Postage on letters for the United States and other countries in the Postal Union is 25 centesimi (5 cents or 2. 1[2 d.) for letters not weighing over 15 grams (1[2 ounce). In Italy the rate is 20 centesimi; in Rome or other cities 5 centesimi for letters weighing not over 15 grams; newspaper and book postage is 5 centesimi for every 50 grams for the United States, England, etc.; and 2 centesimi for every 50 grams anywhere in Italy. It cost 25 centesimi extra to register a letter. Manuscript postage is 25 centesimi for 250 grams. Postage stamps can be bought not only at the General Post Office in Piazza San Silvestro, and branch offices, but also at all tobacco shops. Letters should be posted before 9 P. M. Mails from the United States usually arrive on Wednesday and Saturday.

Rates on a postal package (*pacco postale*) in Italy are: 3 kilos (6. 3[5 pounds), 60 centesimi; 5 kilos (11 pounds), 1 lira; rate to England, 5 kilos or less, 2.75 liras; rates to other European countries vary: France and Switzerland, 5 kilos or less, 1.25 liras; Germany, 5 kilos or less, 1.75 liras. Rates to the United States vary according to distance: to New York City, 3 kilos, 2.90 liras; 5 kilos, 3.50 liras; New York State: 3 kilos, 6.75 liras; 5 kilos, 8.50 liras; Illinois: 3 kilos, 7.75 liras; 5 kilos, 9.50 liras; California: 3 kilos, 10 liras; 5 kilos, 15 liras. Besides the foregoing rates for the United States only must be added the respective rate for Italy: thus 3 kilos to New York City will cost 2.90 liras and 60 centesimi, being a total of 3.50 liras. All postal packages must be carefully sealed and strongly tied. Postal packages pass through the New York Custom House.

Printed matter to the United States which can go under book-postage, or other matter which can go under letter postage (enclosed in a letter) is the more secure way of sending packages to the United States.

Royal Palace: The Quirinal Palace may be seen, according to the discretion of the Royal authorities, on Thursday and Sunday from 12 to 3 o'clock. Permits may be had at the Ministero della Casa Reale, No. 30 Via del Quirinale, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Suburbs: The most interesting suburbs of Rome are Tivoli, Hadrian's Villa, and Tusculum (Cicero's villa). The first two are reached by either railroad or steam tram and the last by railroad to Frascati. Time-tables at all hotels and in the Italian daily papers.

Telegrams: The chief Telegraph Office is at the General Post Office in Piazza San Silvestro, and is open day and night. Rates are as follows: To any part of Italy, one lira for 15 words; To England, 26 centesimi per word; to France, 14 centesimi; to Germany, 25 centesimi; to Switzerland from 6 to 14 centesimi per word; to American cities: New York, 1.60 liras per word; Washington, D. C., 1.80 liras per word; Chicago, 1.90 liras per word; New Orleans, 1.90 liras per word; San Francisco, 2.25 liras per word.

Transportation: The electric and horse cars stop running at 10 and 11 P. M. The omnibuses stop at about 9 P. M. Fares range from 10 to 40 centesimi. Principal stations: Central Railroad Station, at Piazza di Termini; Piazza Venezia; and at the General Post Office, Piazza San Silvestro.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The Treasurer will be glad to receive any subscription that our friends may be willing to give for any of our Schools or for any branch of the work.

One of our most pressing needs is money for the liquidation of the debt on the Rome Building.

Address, Rev. WILLIAM BURT, 38 Via Firenze, Rome, Italy ; or, Missionary Secretaries, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Sum :

Object for which the money is given :

.....

Name :

Address :

